

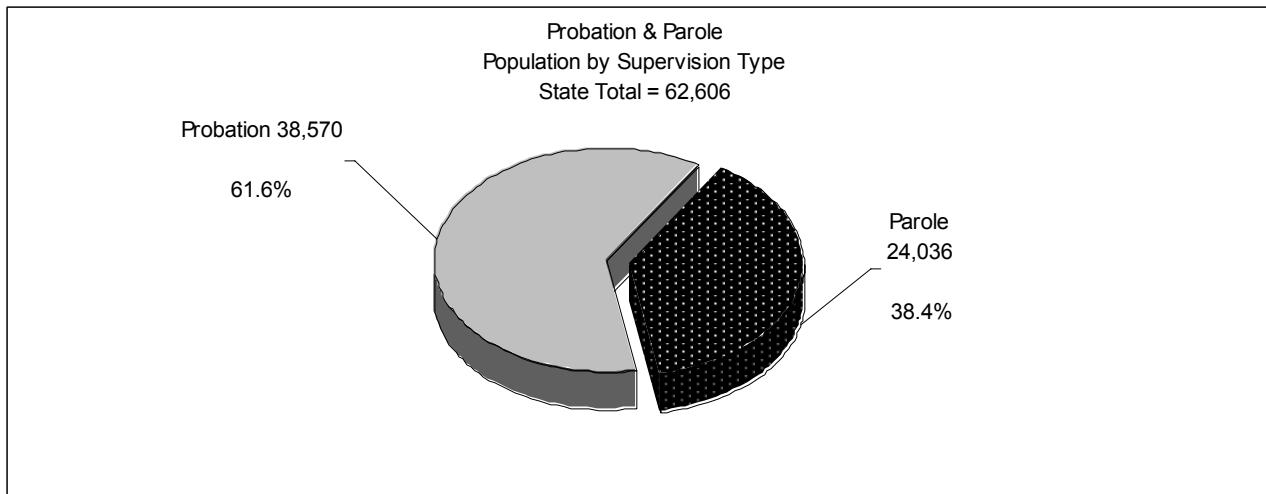
## B. PROBATION & PAROLE

### 1. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES

Charts **B.1.a.** thru **B.1.g.** represent a demographic snapshot of the probation and parole population under state supervision as of March 31, 2005.

#### Probation & Parole – Population by Supervision Type

**B.1.a.**



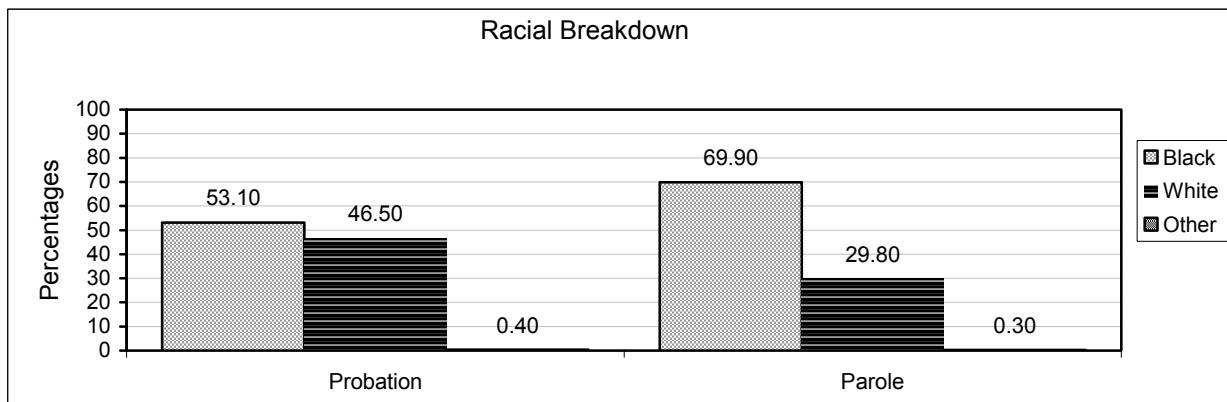
Data Source: Case Management

**Probation:** Probation is ordered by the Court when the protection of society does not require imprisonment of the offender, during which time the offender lives in the community. Currently, probationers under supervision of the Division total 38,570.

**Parole:** The release of an offender from a correctional facility after he has served a portion of his sentence. The parole population (24,036 offenders) represents 38.4% of the total population.

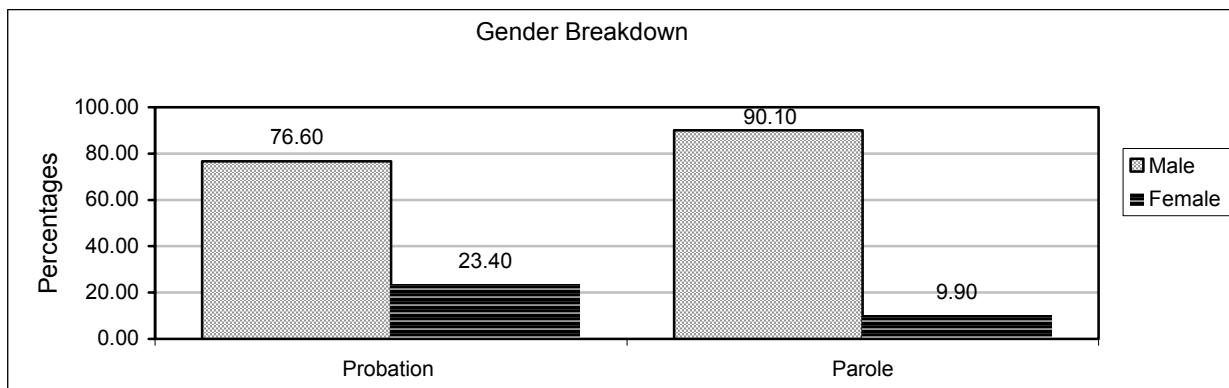
#### Racial Breakdown – Probation & Parole

**B.1.b.**



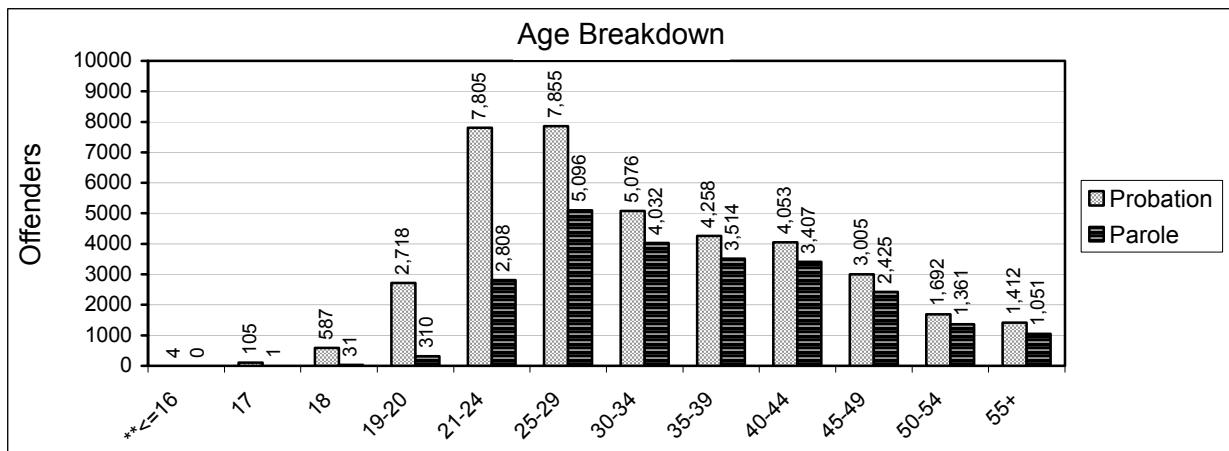
## Gender Breakdown – Probation & Parole

B.1.c.



## Age Breakdown – Probation & Parole

B.1.d.



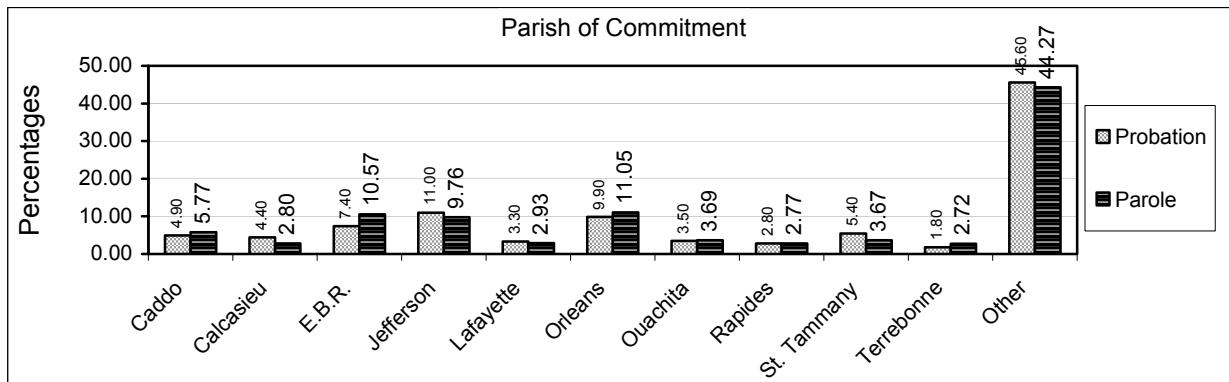
## Most Serious Commitment Crime

B.1.e.

Most Serious Commitment Crime	Probation	Parole
Violent Crimes	7.0%	15.9%
Drug Crimes	42.6%	45.6%
Property Crimes	32.2%	26.7%
All Other Crimes	18.2%	11.8%

## Parish of Commitment

B.1.f.



## Maximum Sentence Length

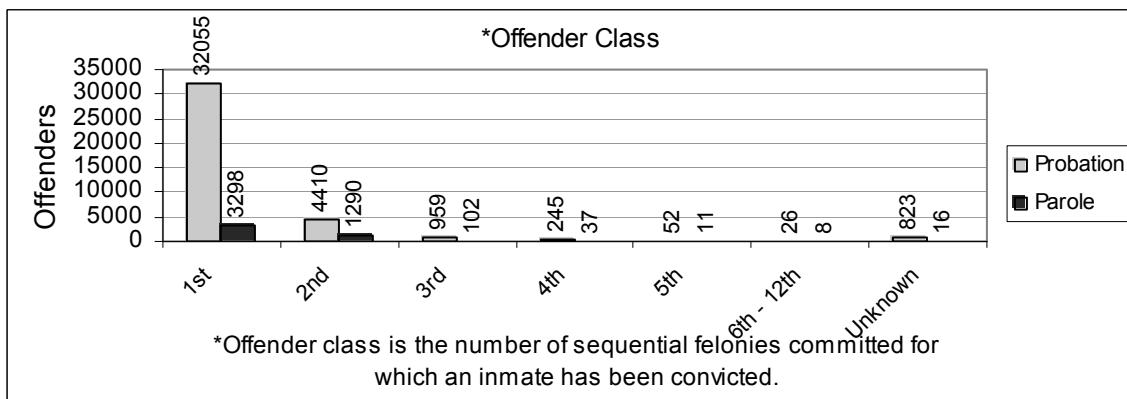
The Maximum Sentence is the full term sentence to be served by an offender without being released by virtue of parole or diminution of sentence.

B.1.g.

Max Sent (YRS)	Probation	Parole
0-2	30.3%	20.6%
3-4	33.9%	20.3%
5-6	33.0%	23.7%
7-10	1.5%	18.2%
11-16	0.0%	7.0%
17-20	0.0%	3.0%
>20	0.1%	4.7%
Life	0.0%	0.0%
Death	0.0%	0.0%
Pending Calculation/Re-calculation	1.2%	2.5%

## Offender Class

B.1.h.



## **2. Comparison of Unit Supervision Levels to State Averages**

An offender is assigned a supervision level based on the nature of the instant offense or an assessment instrument. Each level of supervision requires a minimum standard of interpersonal contacts.

**Interpersonal Contact:** Face-to-face contact with the offender either in the office or in the field.

### **Levels of Supervision**

<b>SO</b>	Specialized Sex Offender, Specialized Violent Offender, or Elevated Maximum - Requires two contacts per month.
<b>Max</b>	Maximum and New - Requires one contact per month.
<b>Med</b>	Medium - Requires one contact per quarter.
<b>Min</b>	Minimum - Requires two contacts per year.
<b>Other</b>	Combines Administrative, Warrant, Detained, and Unknown.

The total number of offenders under supervision is 62,031\*. Regional percentages of the state population are as follows:

Region I = 27%   Region II = 21%   Region III = 29%   Region IV = 23%

The state is divided into four regions. The makeup of the four regions is as follows:

Region I includes district offices in Alexandria, Minden, Monroe, Natchitoches, Shreveport and Tallulah.

Region II includes district offices in Lafayette, Lake Charles, Leesville, New Iberia, Ville Platte, and Port Allen (West Baton Rouge).

Region III is made up of district offices in Amite, Baton Rouge, Covington, Clinton (Feliciana), and Thibodaux.

Region IV includes offices in Harvey (Jefferson Parish), New Orleans (New Orleans East and West), and St. Bernard.

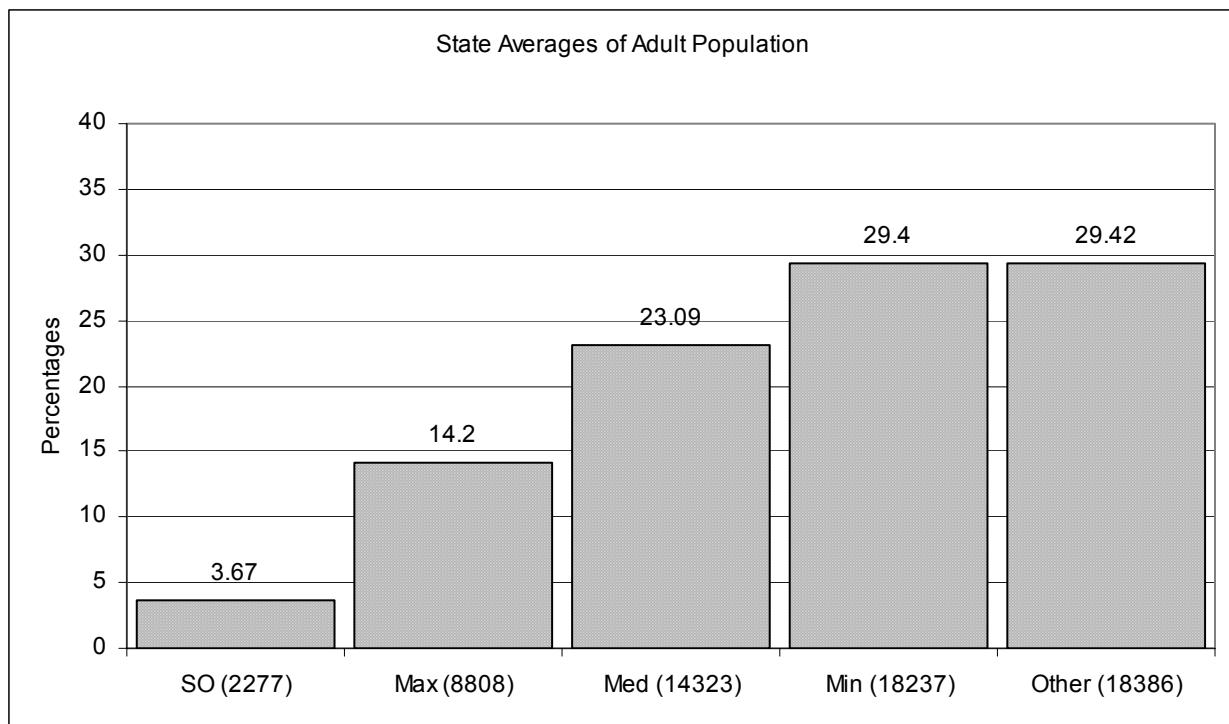
The number in parenthesis to the right of the supervision level denotes the number of offenders being supervised at that level.

\*Data Source: P&P Case Management

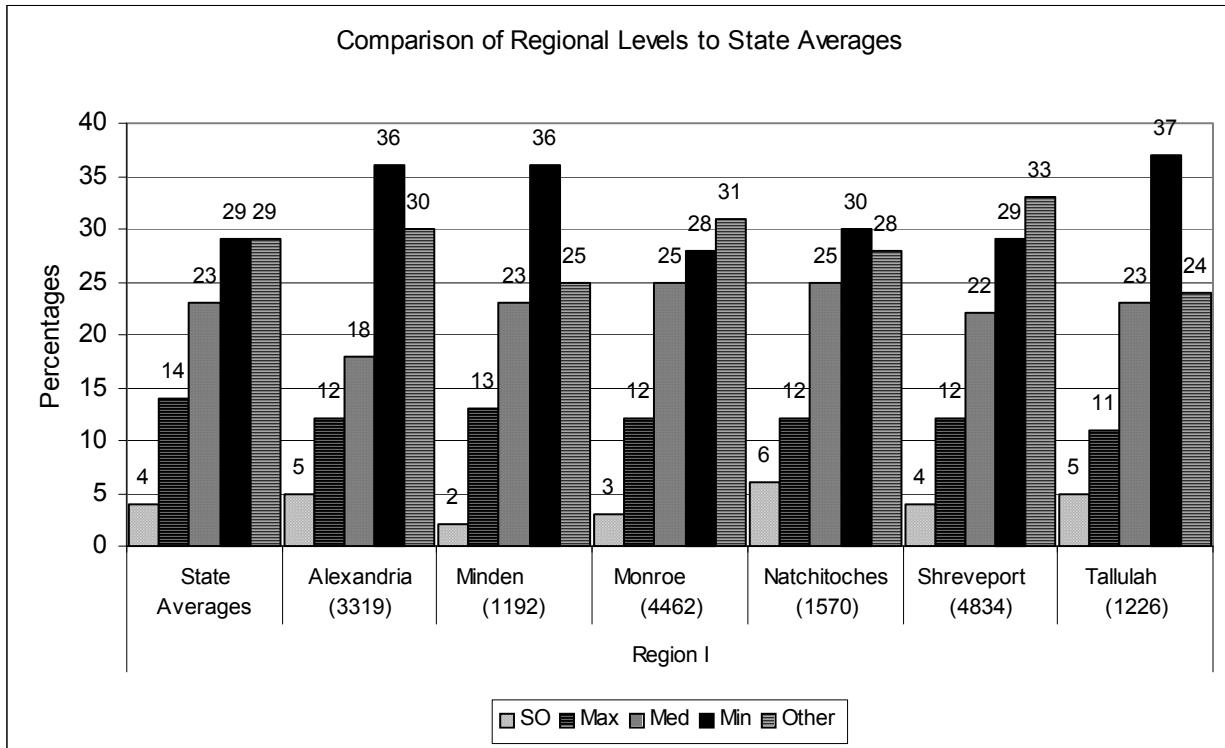
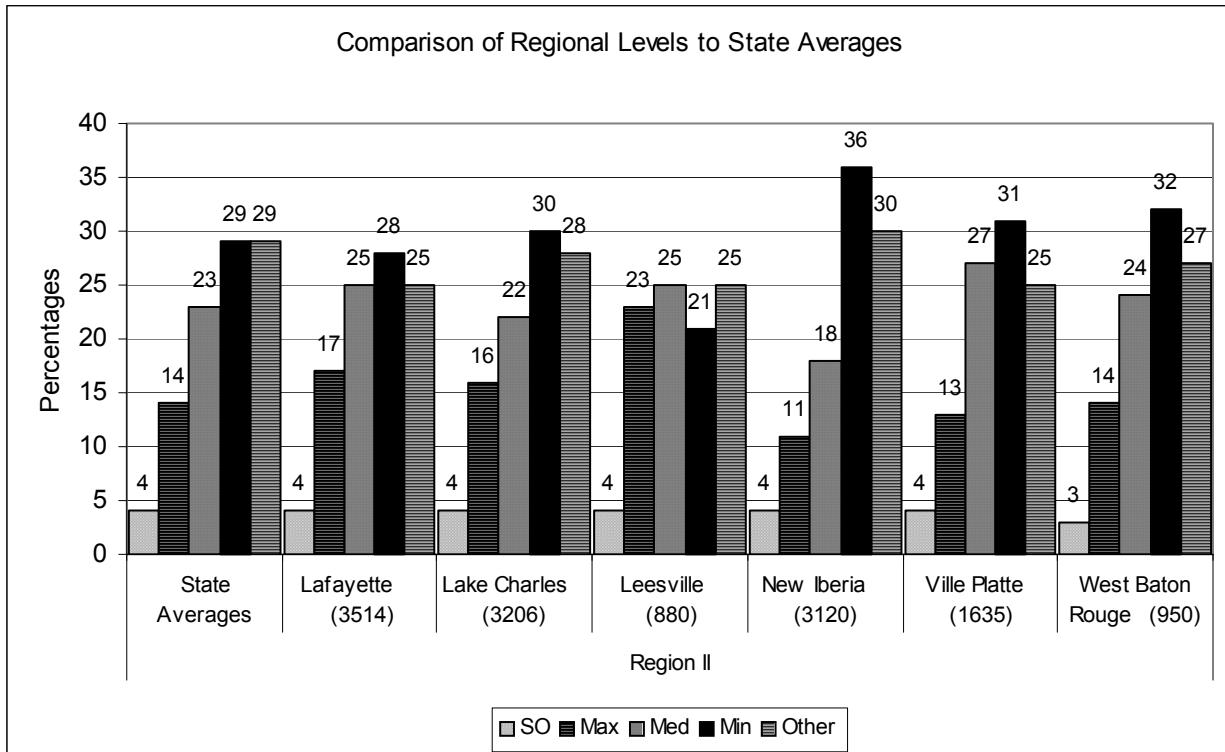
All of the districts have been trained in the use of the LARNA instrument (Louisiana Risk Needs Assessment). The last of the districts complete their final re-assessments in early spring of 2005. For Q1 of 2005, the re-assessment process has played out what was expected to happen – the number of minimum cases increased 3%, while the number of maximum and medium cases decreased.

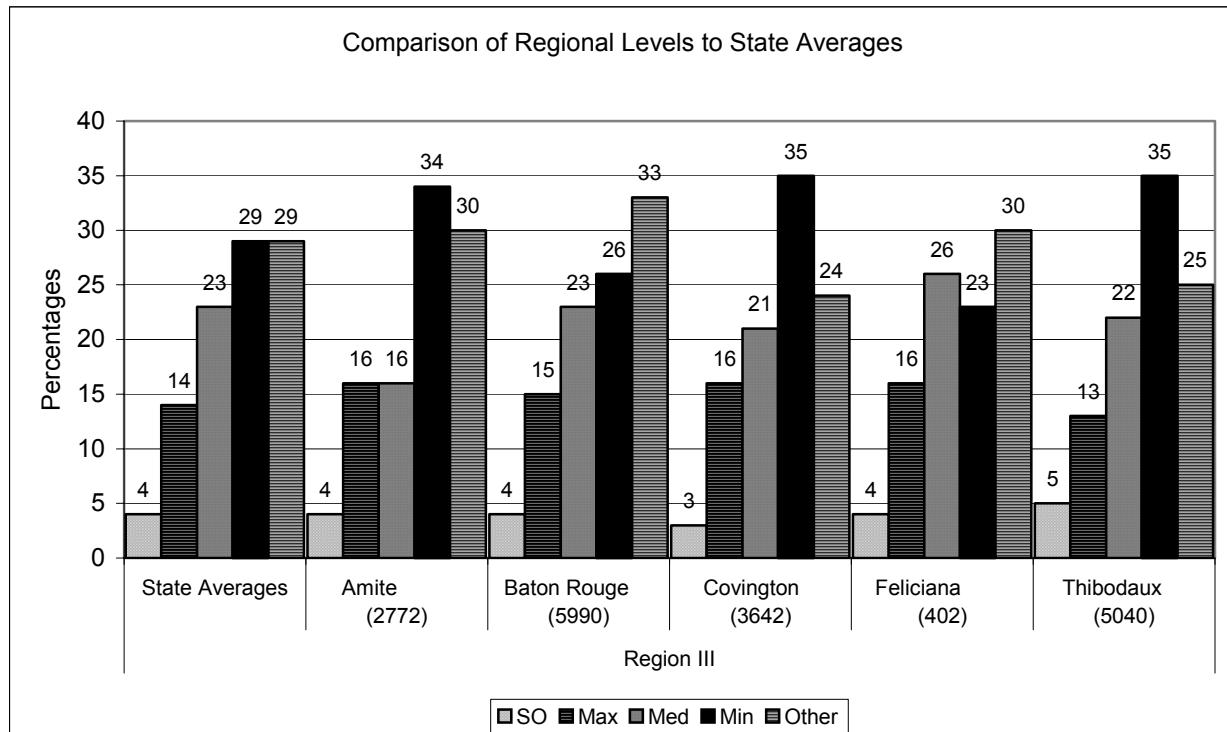
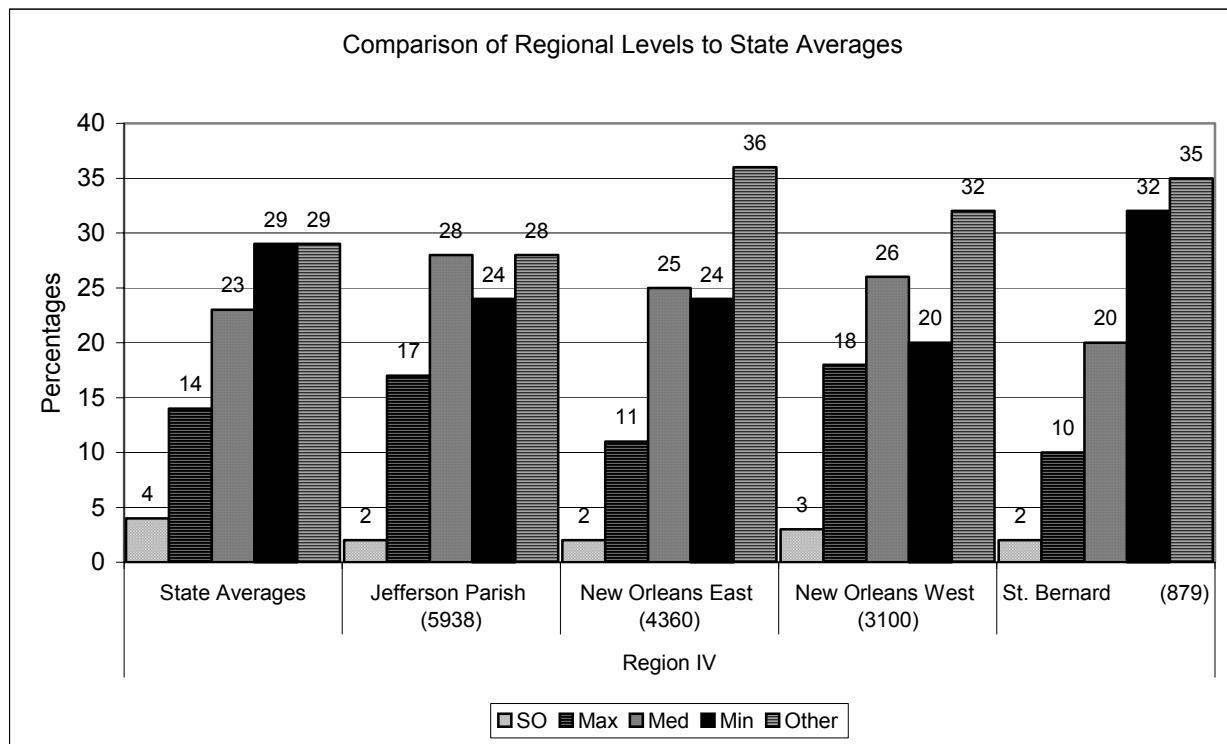
A further breakdown of the Other category reveals that 20% (12,331 cases) are in the violation process with active absconder warrants or detained in jails. The other 9.42% of the Other category are those cases carried as administrative.

**B.2.a.**



Charts **B.2.b.i.** thru **B.2.b.iv.** reflect the district averages for each level of supervision. The number in parenthesis below the district names denotes the total offender count for that district.

**B.2.b.i.****B.2.b.ii.**

**B.2.b.iii.****B.2.b.iv.**

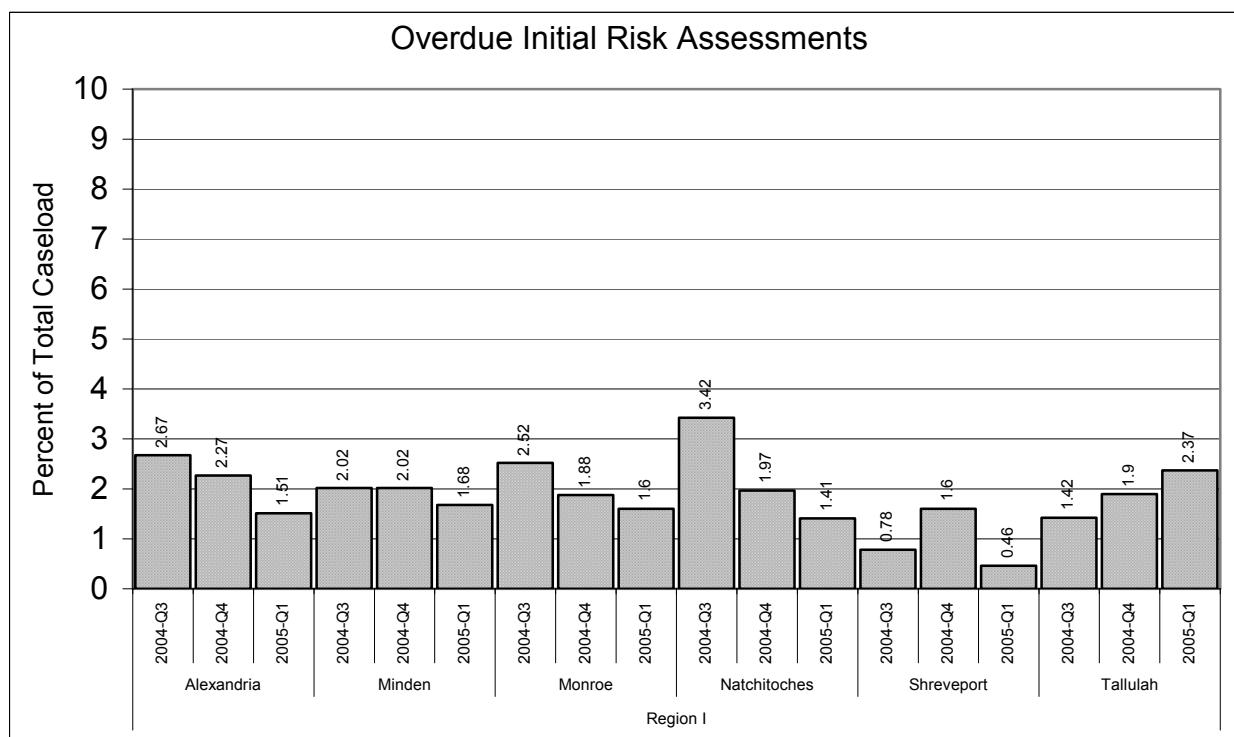
### 3. OVERDUE ASSESSMENTS

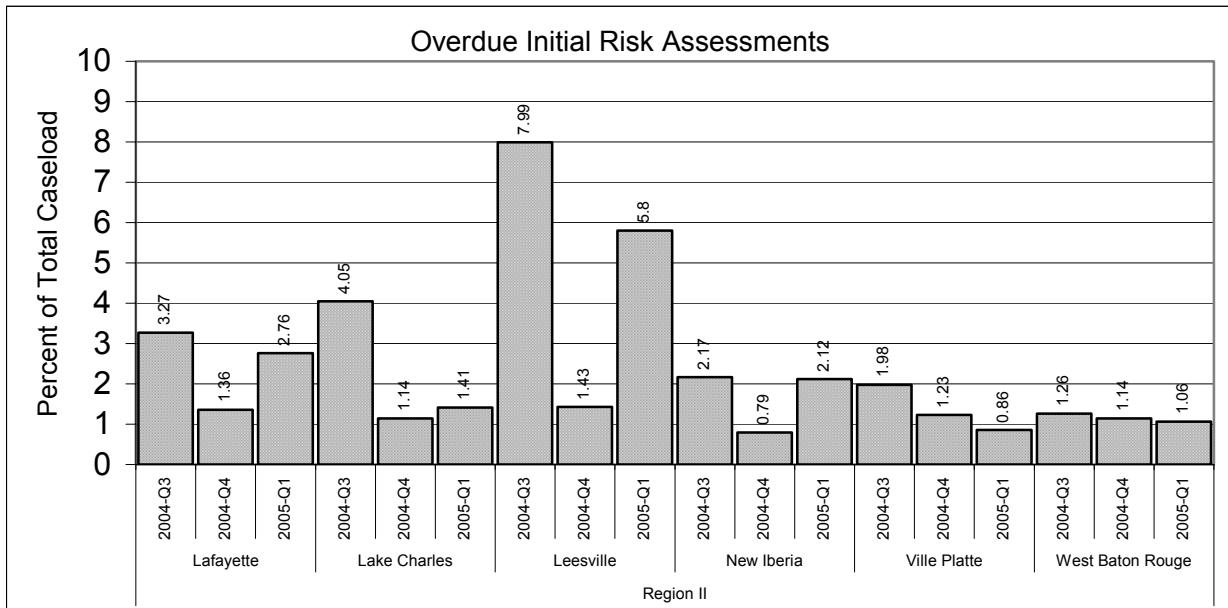
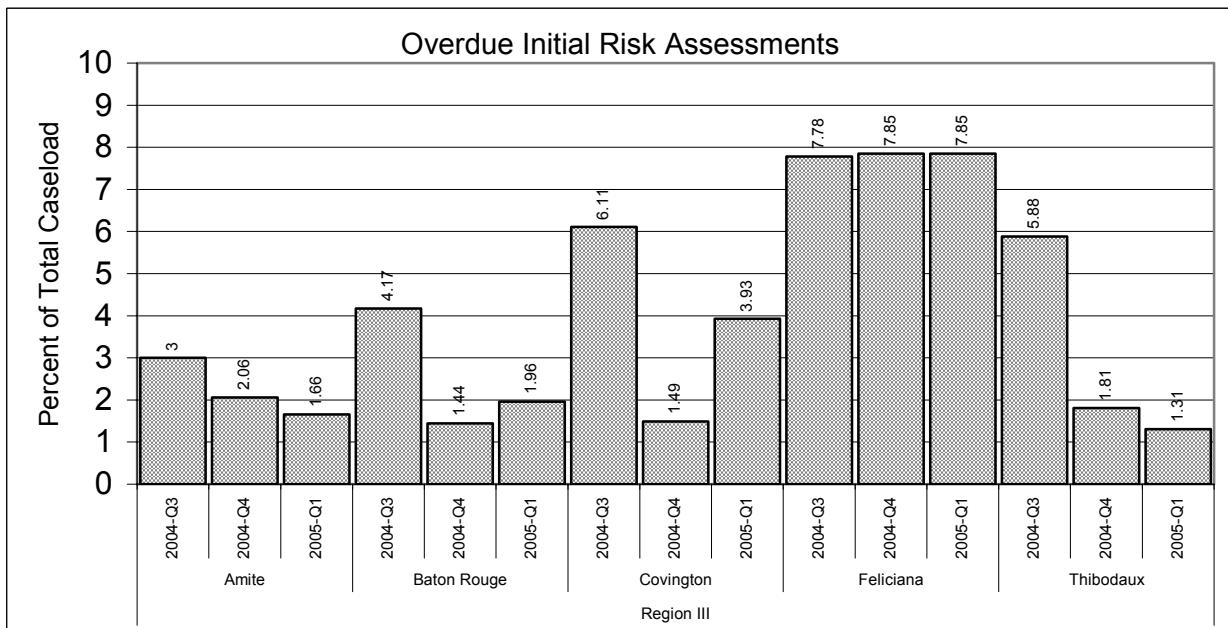
#### Overdue Initial Risk Assessments (LARNA)

This process begins when a case is received for initial set up. The initial assessment is a process that takes from 60 to 90 days to complete. The supervising officer needs this time to verify current employment and residence plans, program participation, if ordered, and compliance problems. Charts **B.3.a.i.** thru **B.3.a.iv.** reflect the percentage of the districts' total headcount whose initial assessments are 90 days or more overdue.

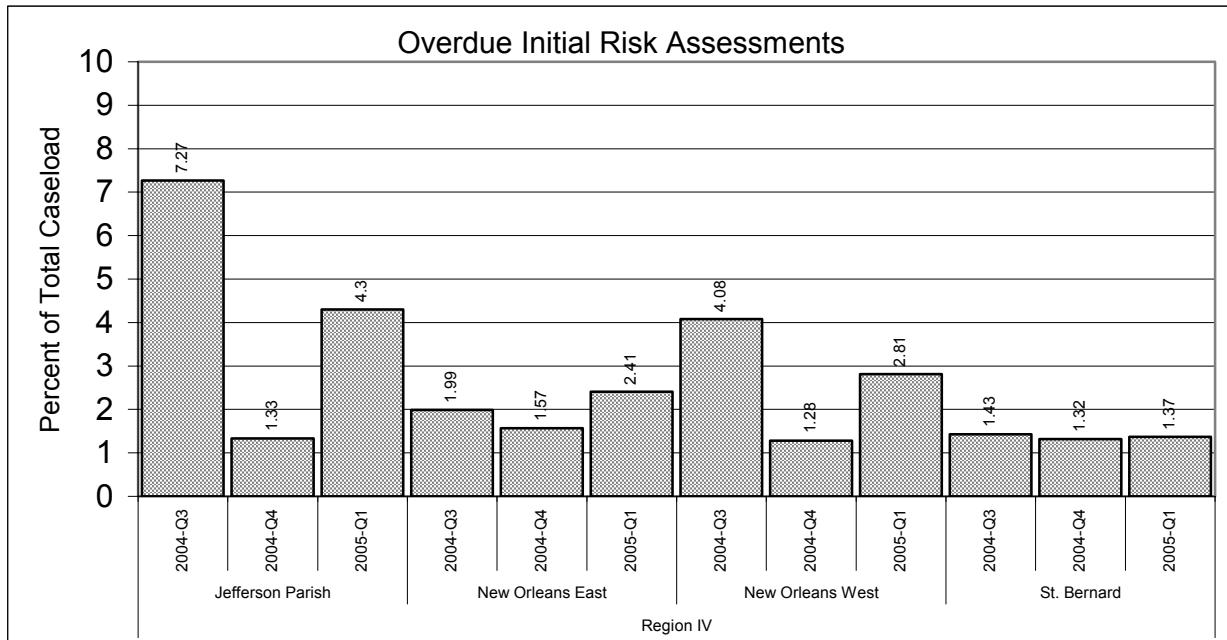
For the most part, all districts improved their percentage of overdue initial assessments during Q4 of 2004. Many districts continued to improve during Q1 of 2005, with a few districts continuing to identify problems and working to improve.

**B.3.a.i.**



**B.3.a.ii.****B.3.a.iii.**

**B.3.a.iv.**

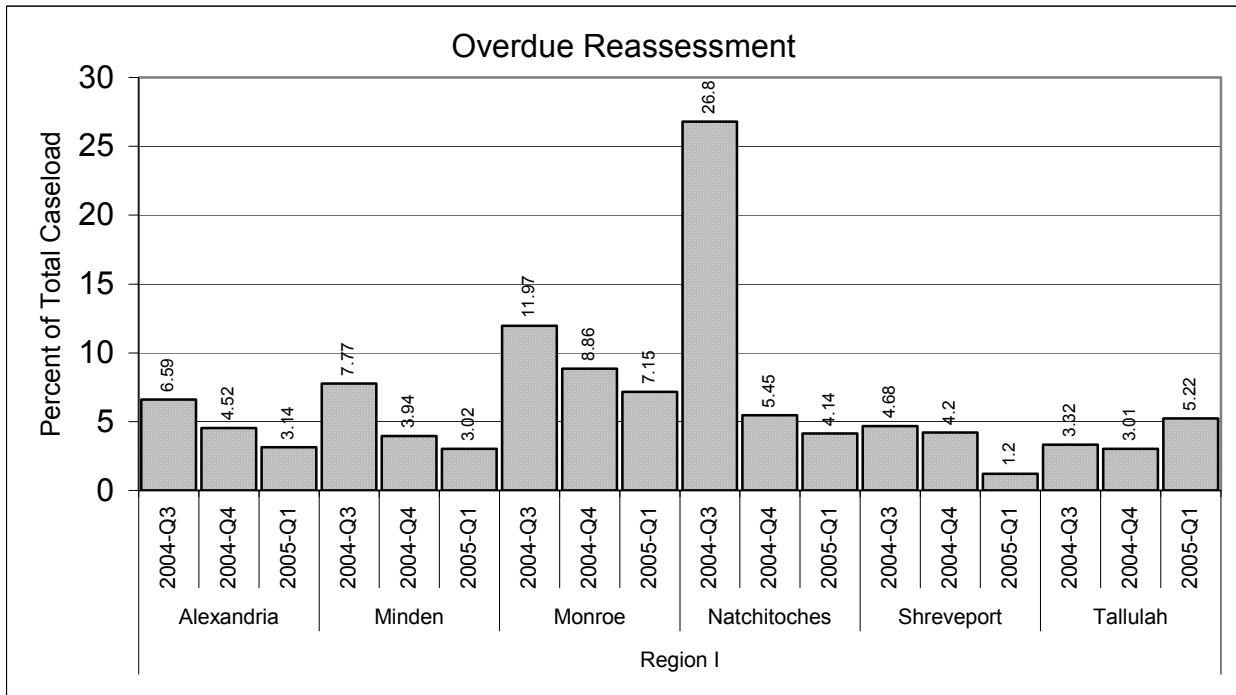
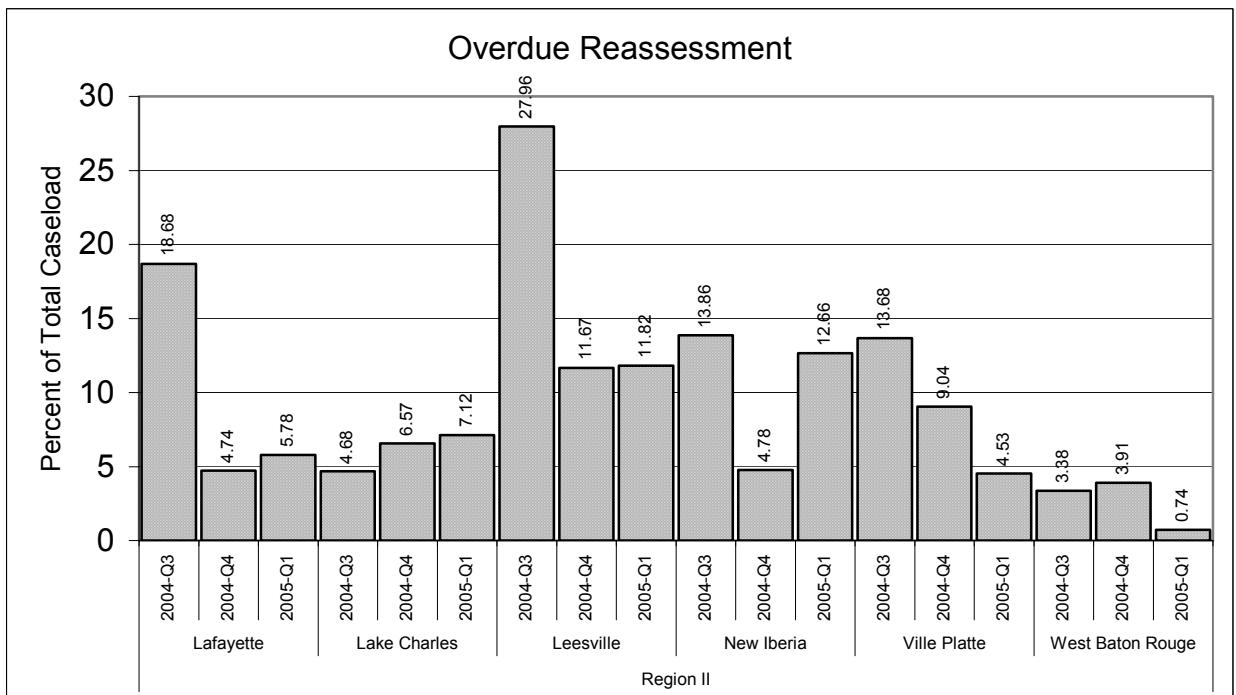


### **Overdue Risk Re-assessments (LARNA)**

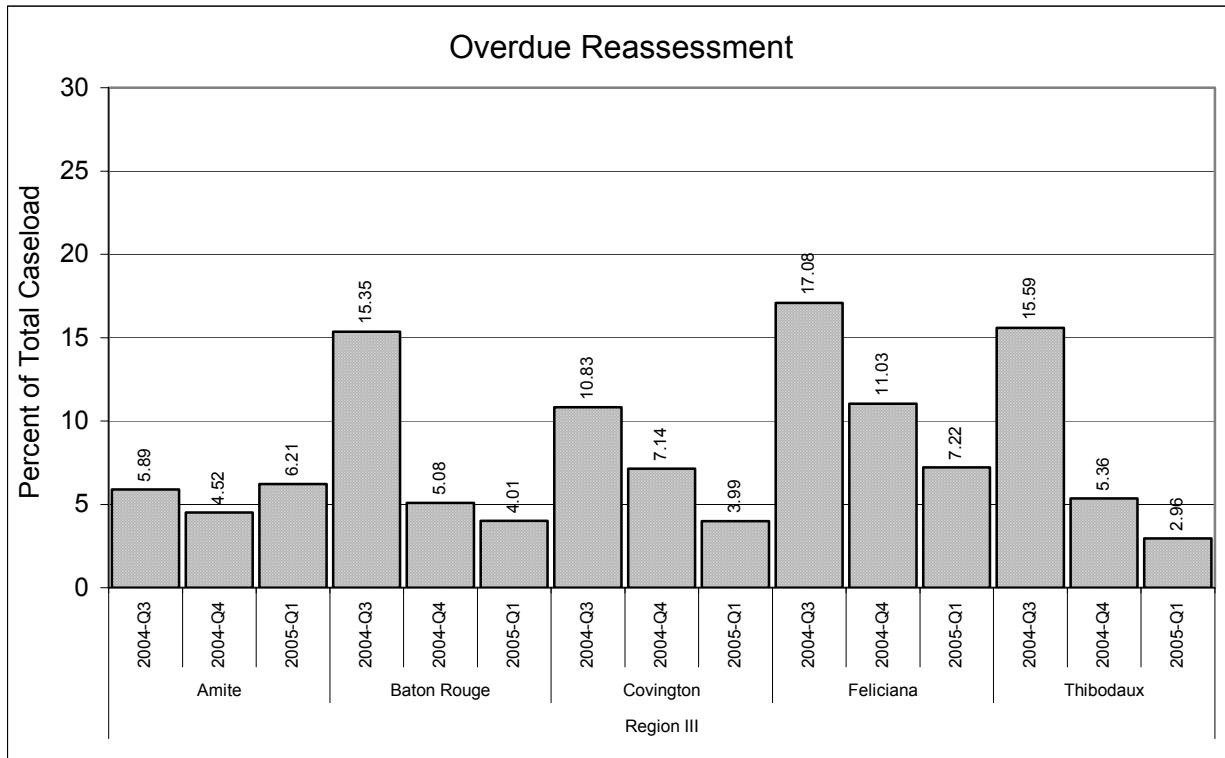
Re-assessments will be required every six months except for Minimum cases which shall be reassessed once a year. Charts **B.3.b.i.** thru **B.3.b.iv.** reflect those cases whose re-assessment forms are past due.

In Q3 of 2004, Lafayette, Leesville and Natchitoches had identified the problem and were taking steps to correct. Leesville also noted they were two staff members short and two officers were in training in an office with only seven officer positions. Jefferson also experienced personnel problems, vacancies, and new officers who were not trained on how to do assessments. This contributed to their high overdue assessments and re-assessments.

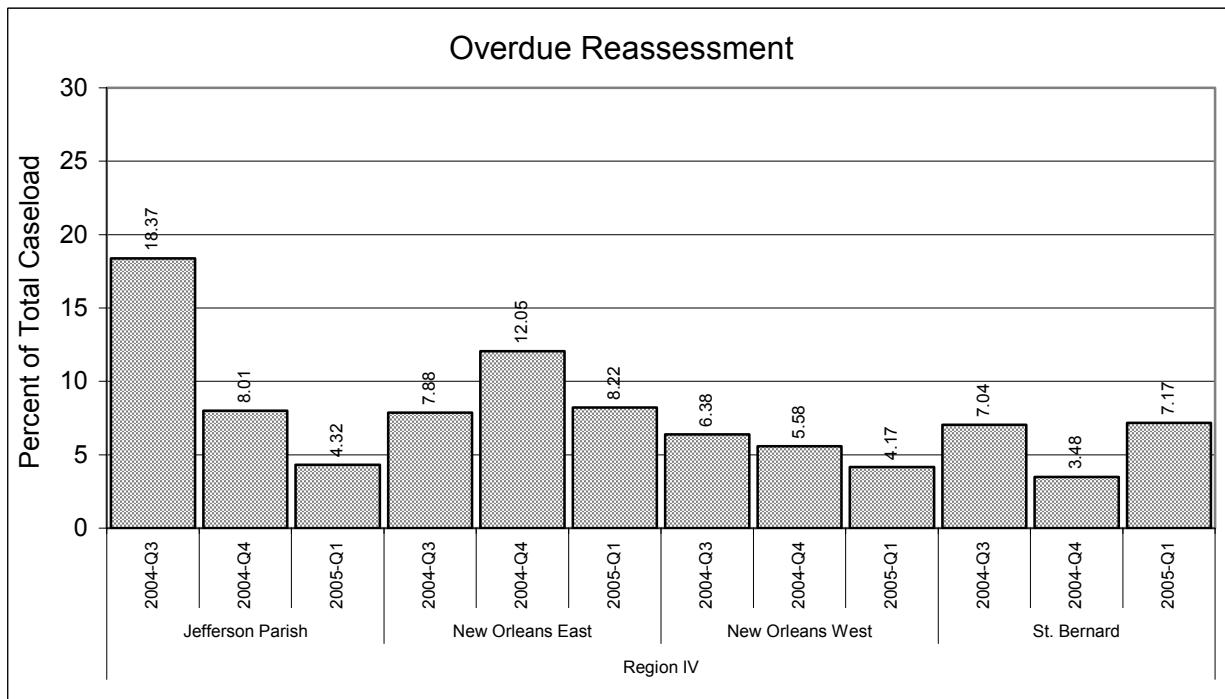
General improvement was seen in almost every district during Q4 of 2004. Most districts continued to improve, although a few crepted back up for the current quarter (Tallulah, Lake Charles, Lafayette, New Iberia, Amite, and St. Bernard). Setting the standard at below 2% are West Baton Rouge (0.74%) and Shreveport (1.2%).

**B.3.b.i.****B.3.b.ii.**

**B.3.b.iii.**



**B.3.b.iv.**

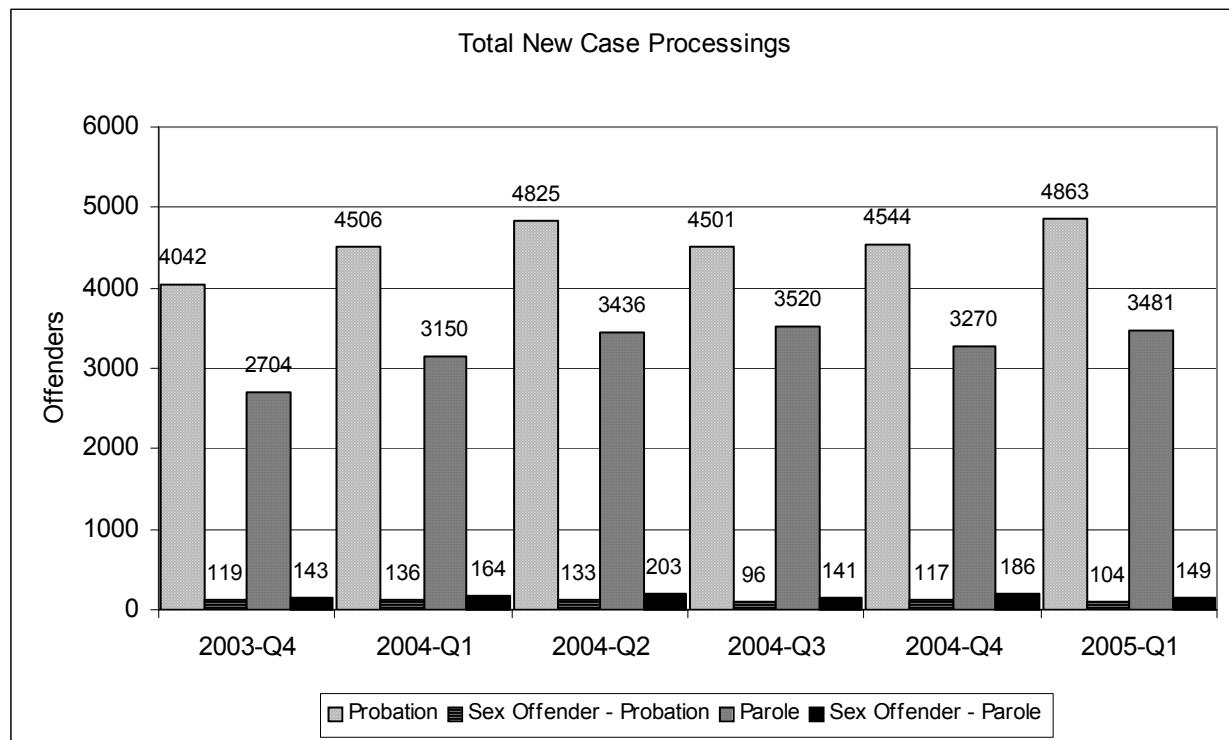


#### 4. NEW CASE PROCESSINGS

##### Total New Case Processings by Case Type

Chart **B.4.** depicts the number of new offenders by type of supervision (probation and parole). The number of high risk sex offender cases are singled out due to the additional time and complexities involved in setting up a new case in that category.

**B.4.**



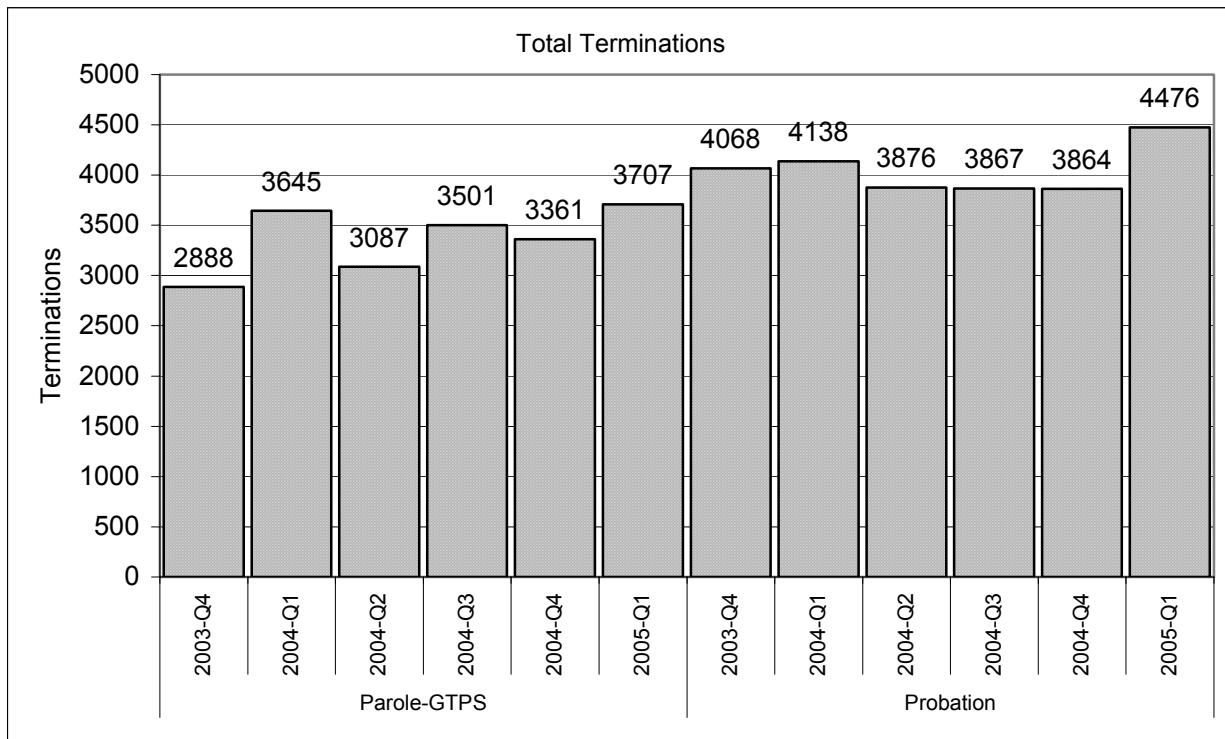
#### 5. TERMINATIONS BY CASE TYPE

Chart **B.5.a.i.** depicts the total number of offenders terminated from supervision.

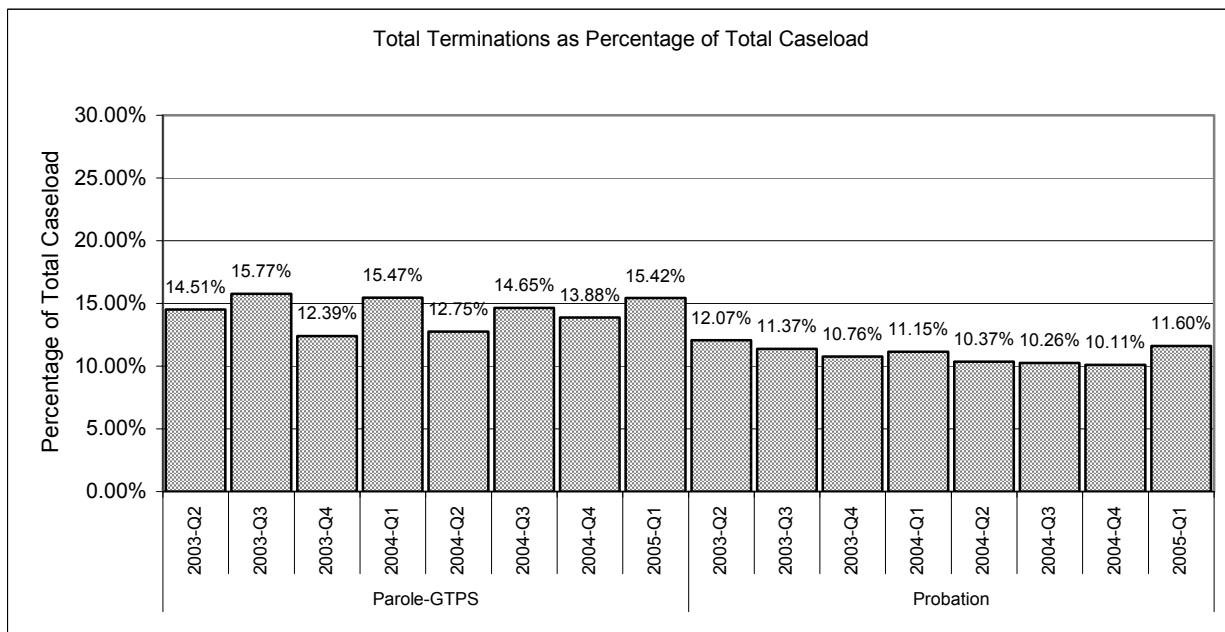
An average of 61% of the probation cases and 61% of the parole cases satisfactorily completed their supervision in Q1 of 2005.

## Total Terminations

### B.5.a.i.

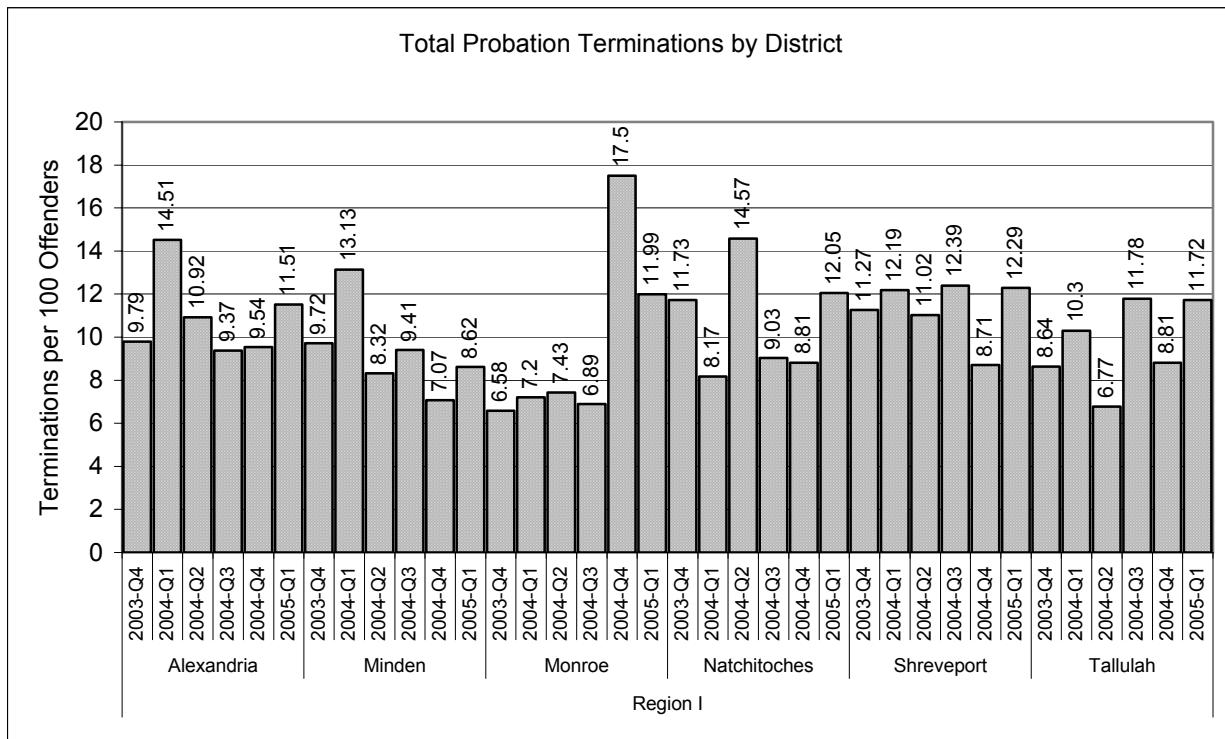


### B.5.a.ii.

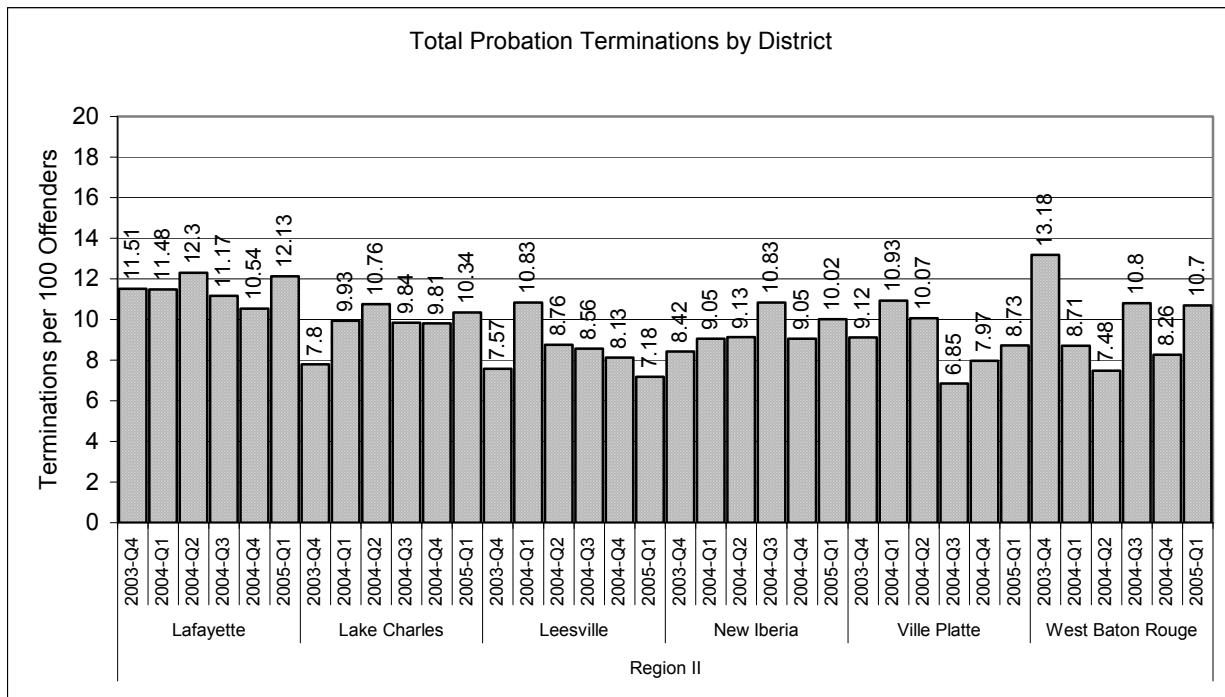


## Total Probation Terminations by Region

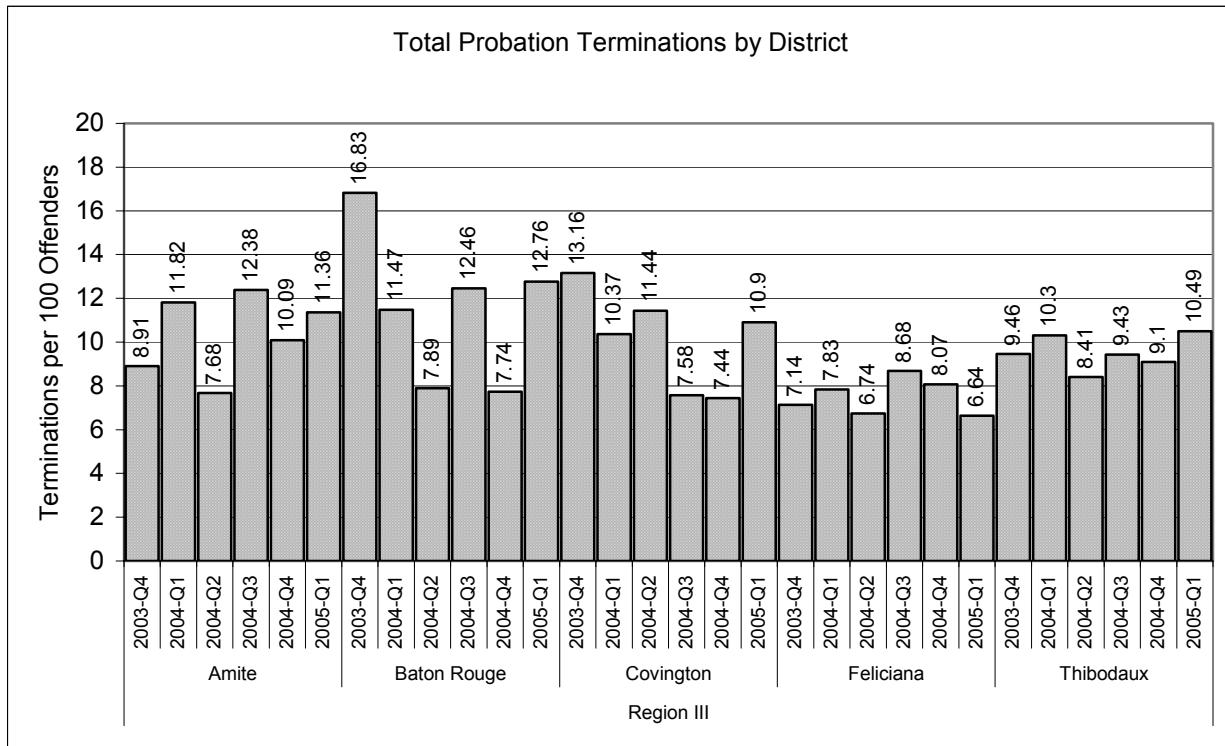
### B.5.b.i.



### B.5.b.ii.

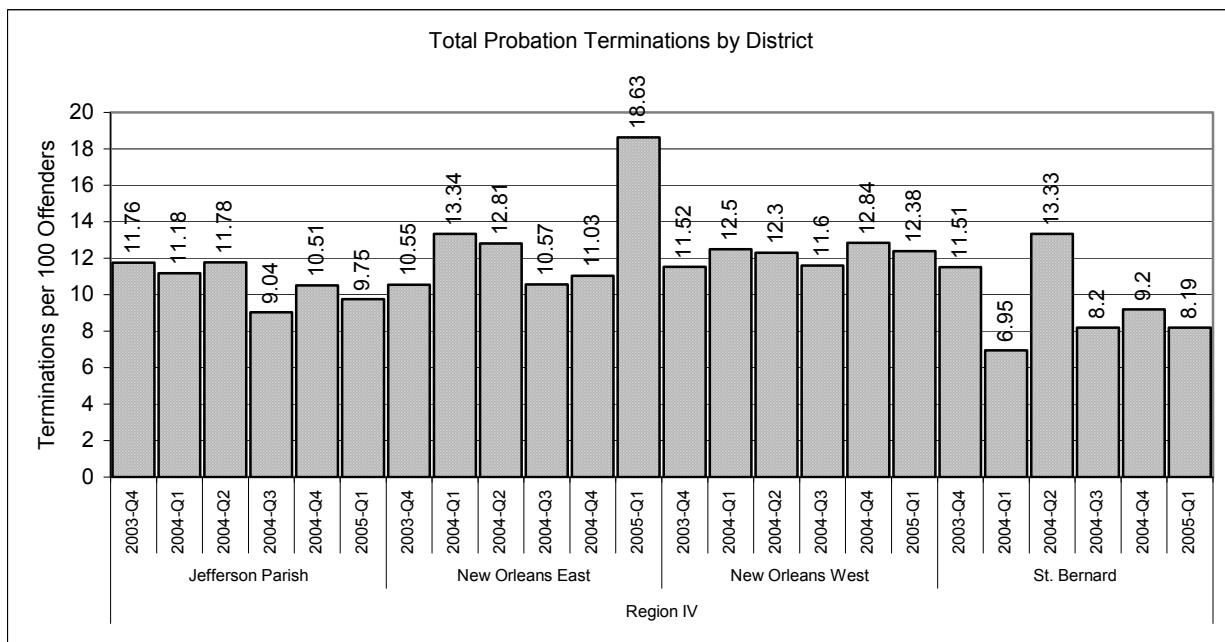


**B.5.b.iii.**



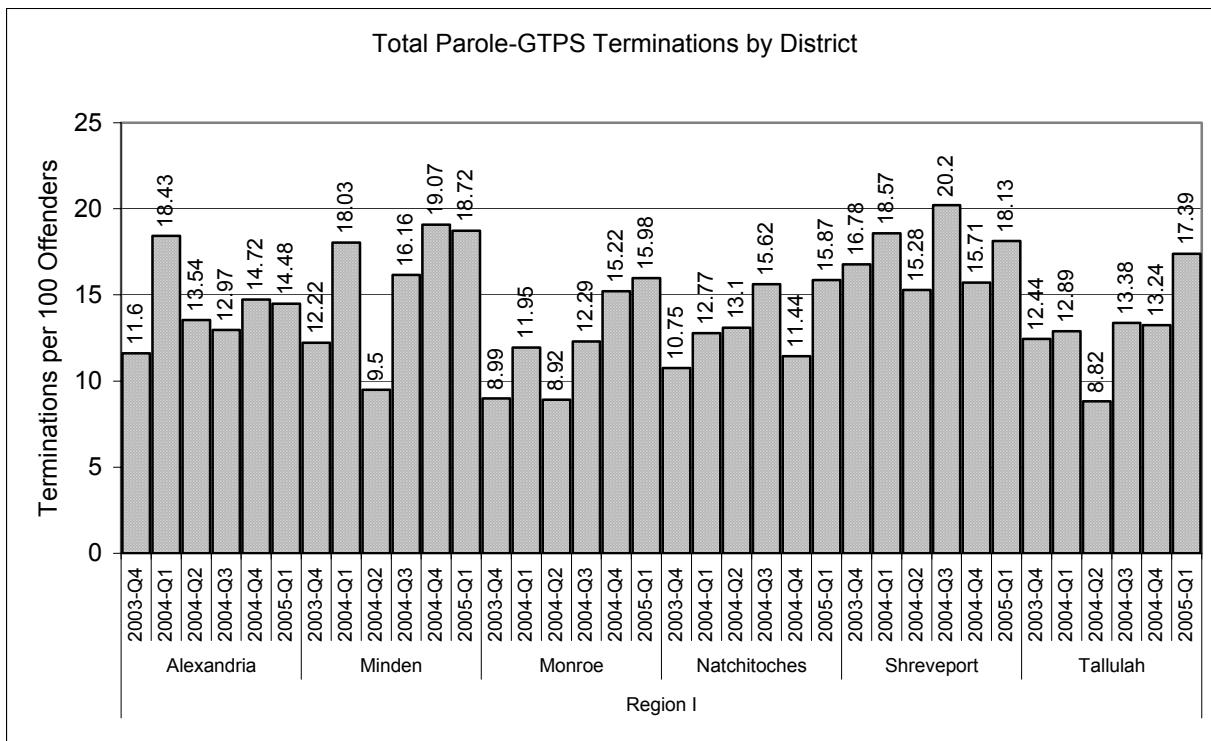
In New Orleans East District, a review of cases in late 2004 revealed several problems in the area of case closures (regular terminations and revocations). A general cleanup was conducted during Q1 of 2005, thus the spike shown in the respective charts.

**B.5.b.iv.**

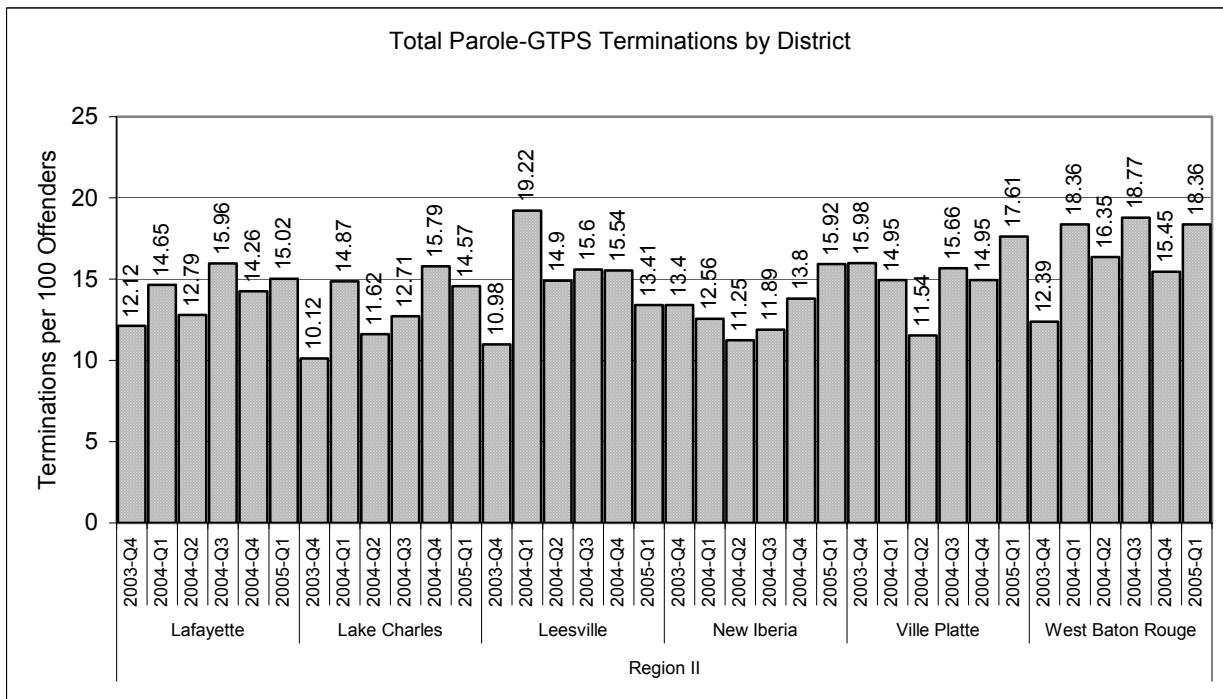


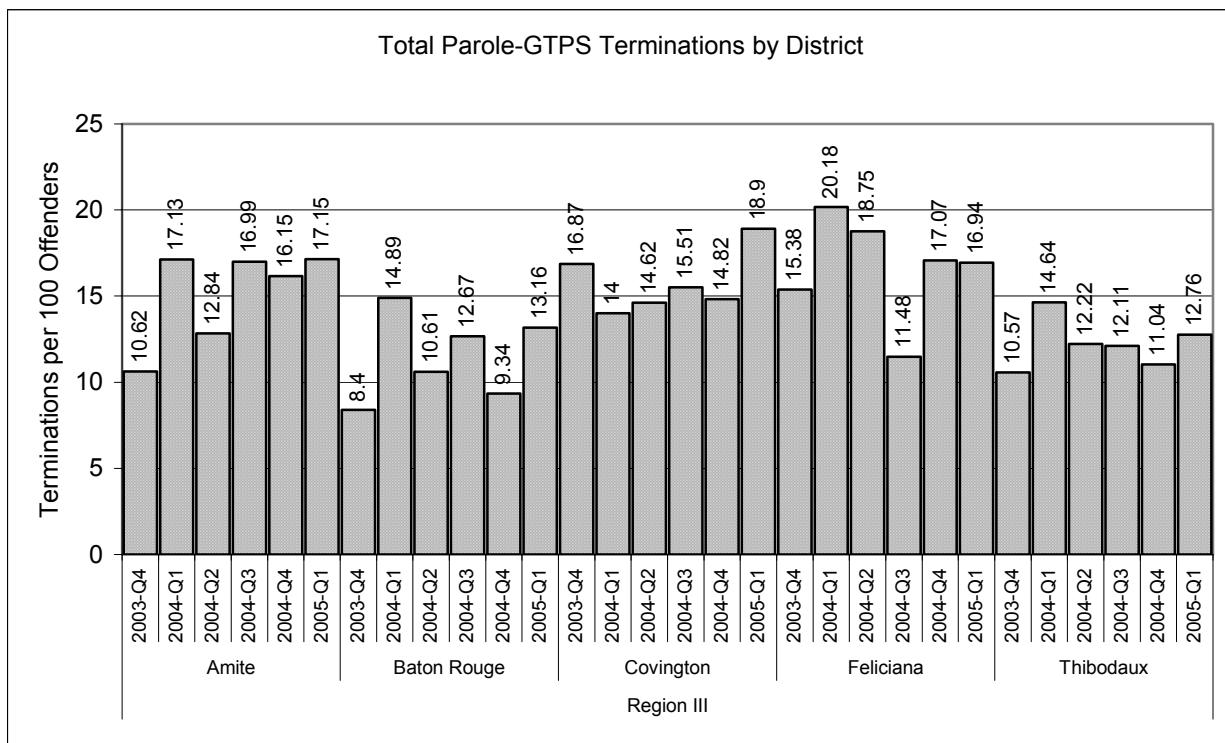
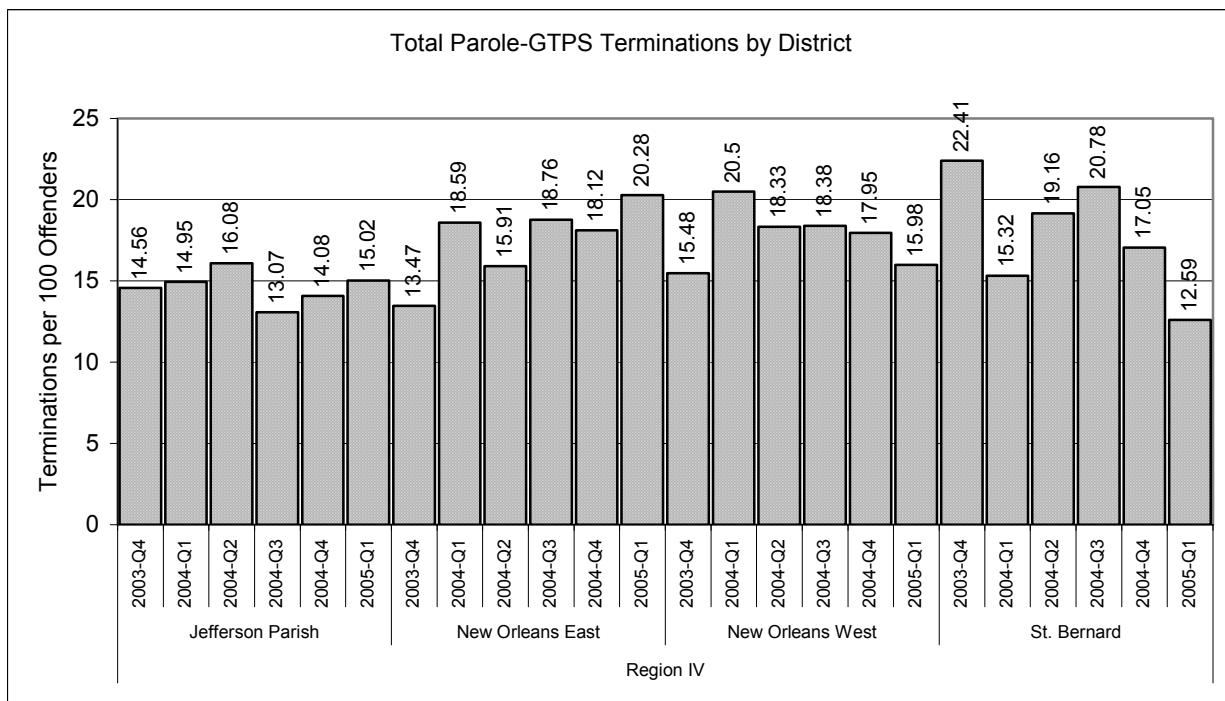
## Total Parole-GTPS Terminations by Region

### B.5.c.i.



### B.5.c.ii.



**B.5.c.iii.****B.5.c.iv.**

## Statewide Probation Completions

Chart **B.5.d.** depicts the percentage of completions and revocations of the total terminations.

**Completion:** Offender terminated from supervision on normal expiration date.

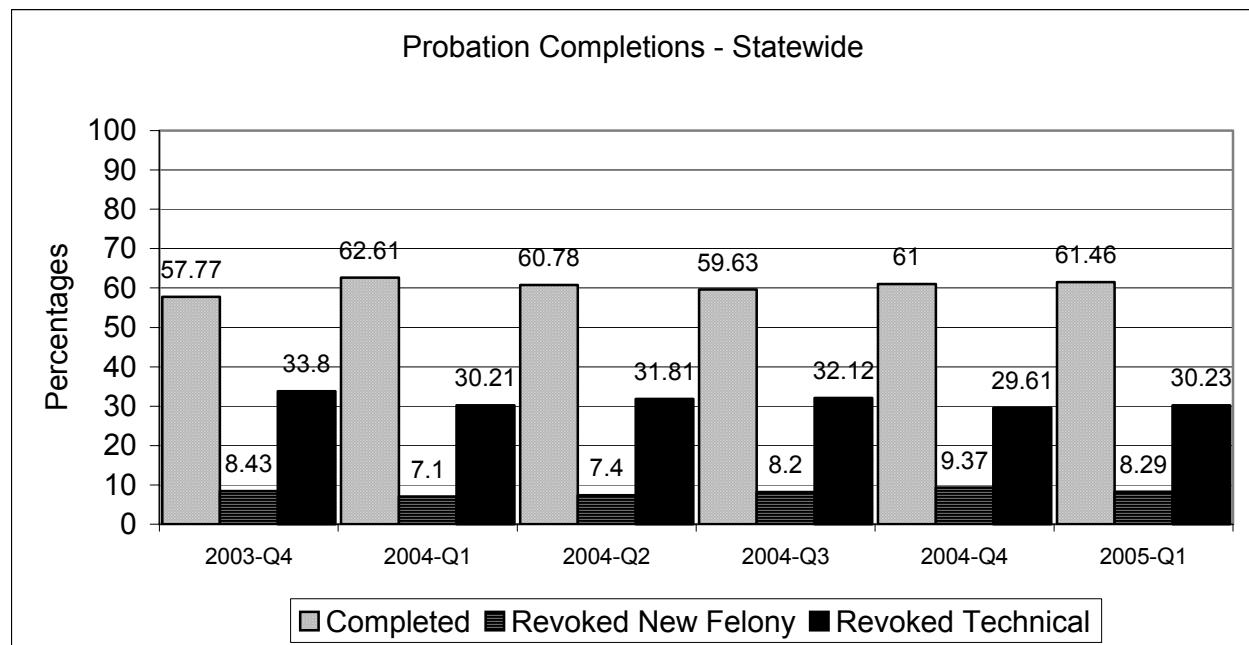
**Revoked (New Felony):** Offender returned to an institution due to a new felony conviction.

**Revoked (Waiver):** Offender returned to an institution by admitting violations and waiving a revocation hearing. This option is applicable only in parole cases.

A further breakdown of revoked waiver cases will be available next quarter (waiver-pending charges and waiver-technical).

**Revoked (Technical):** Offender returned to an institution due to violation(s) other than new felony conviction.

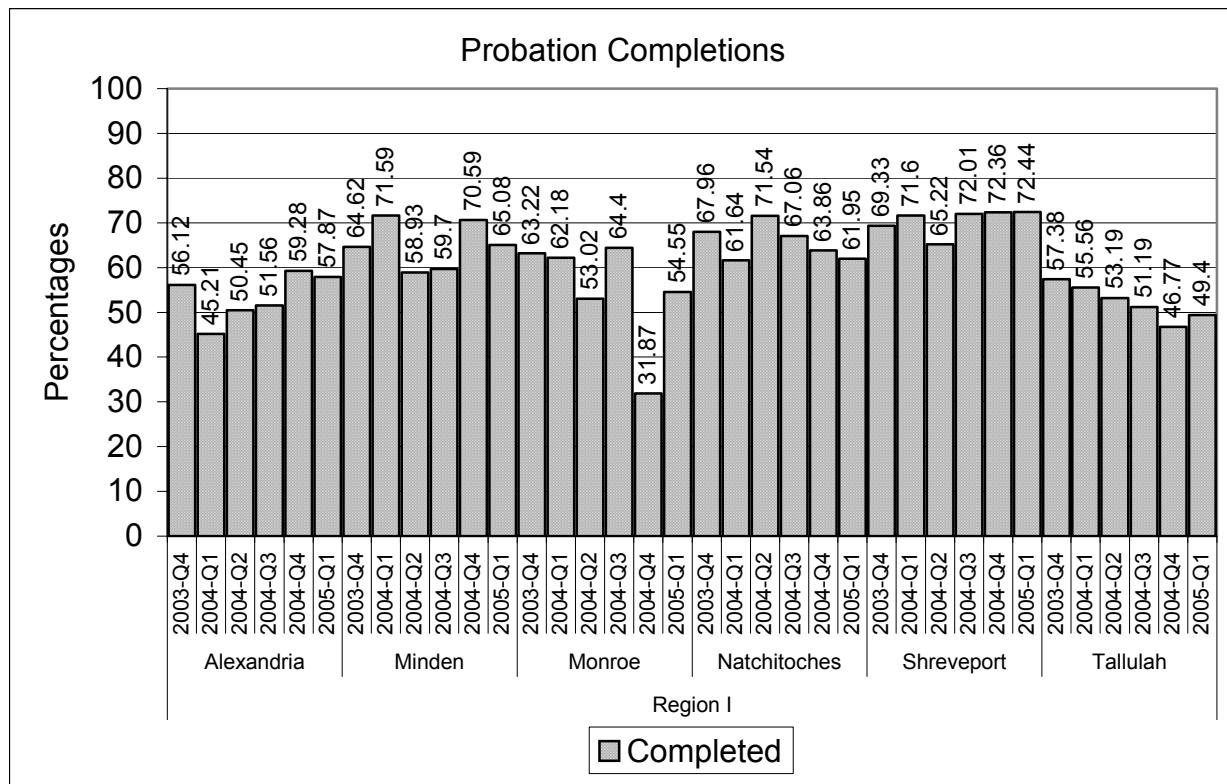
### B.5.d.



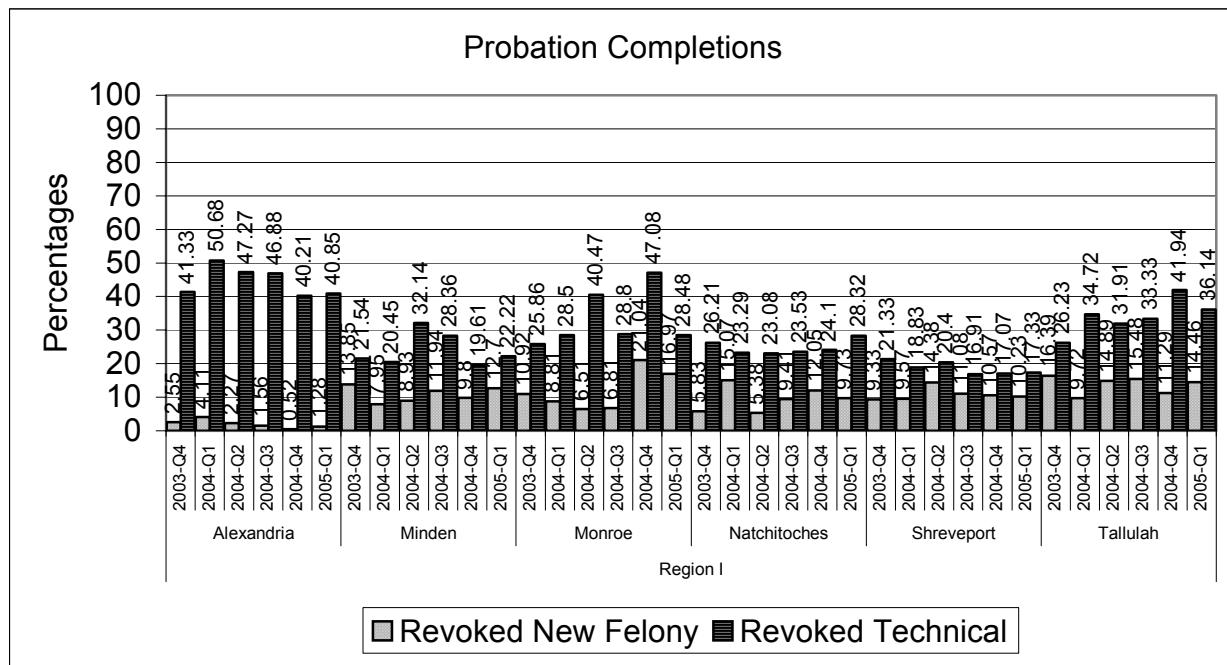


## Probation Completions by Region

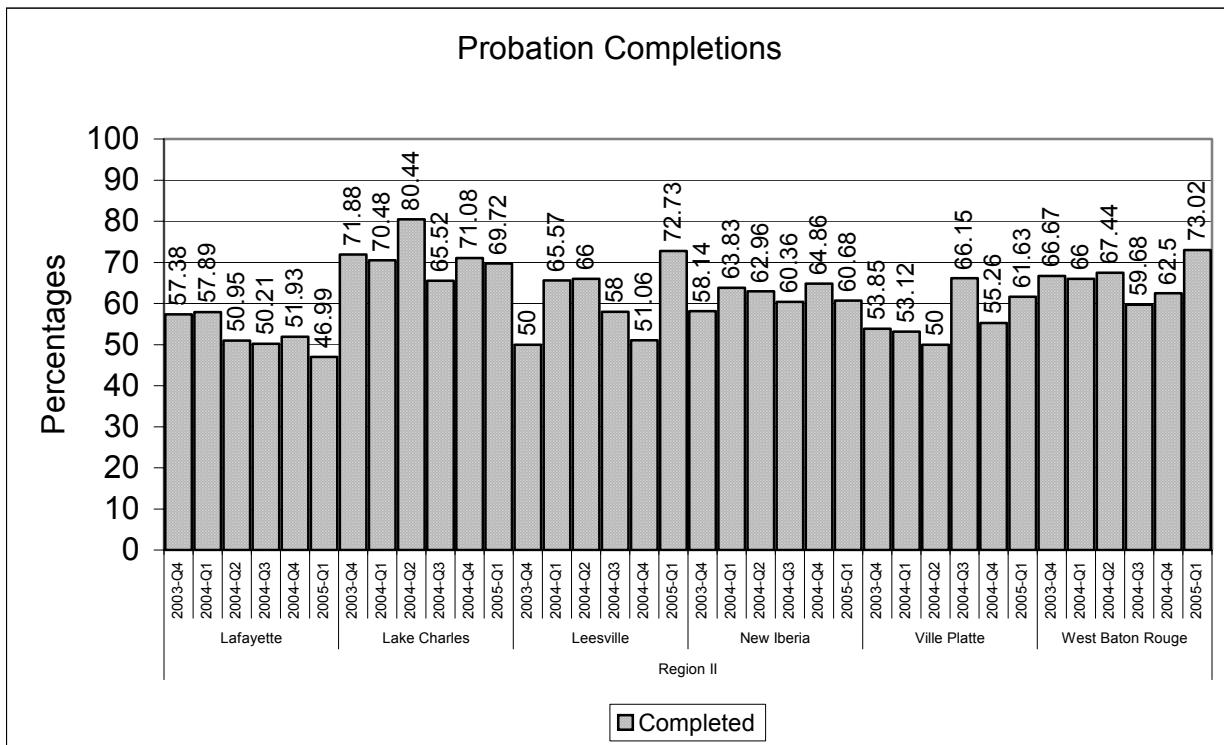
B.5.e.i.(a)



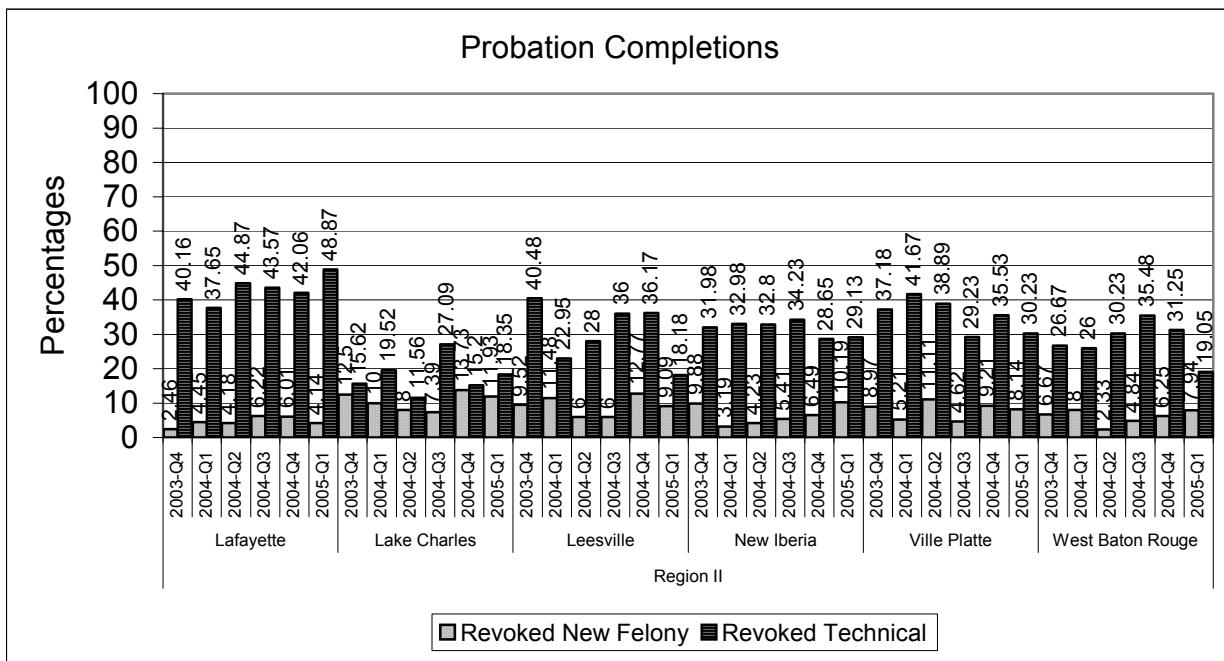
B.5.e.i.(b)

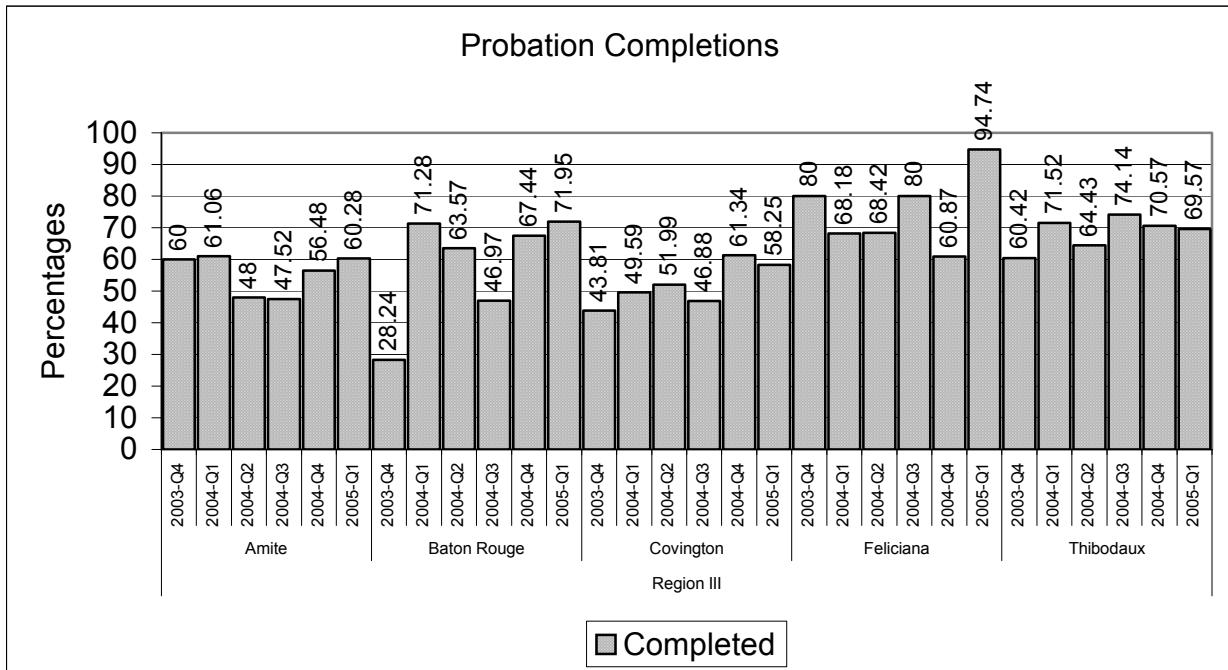
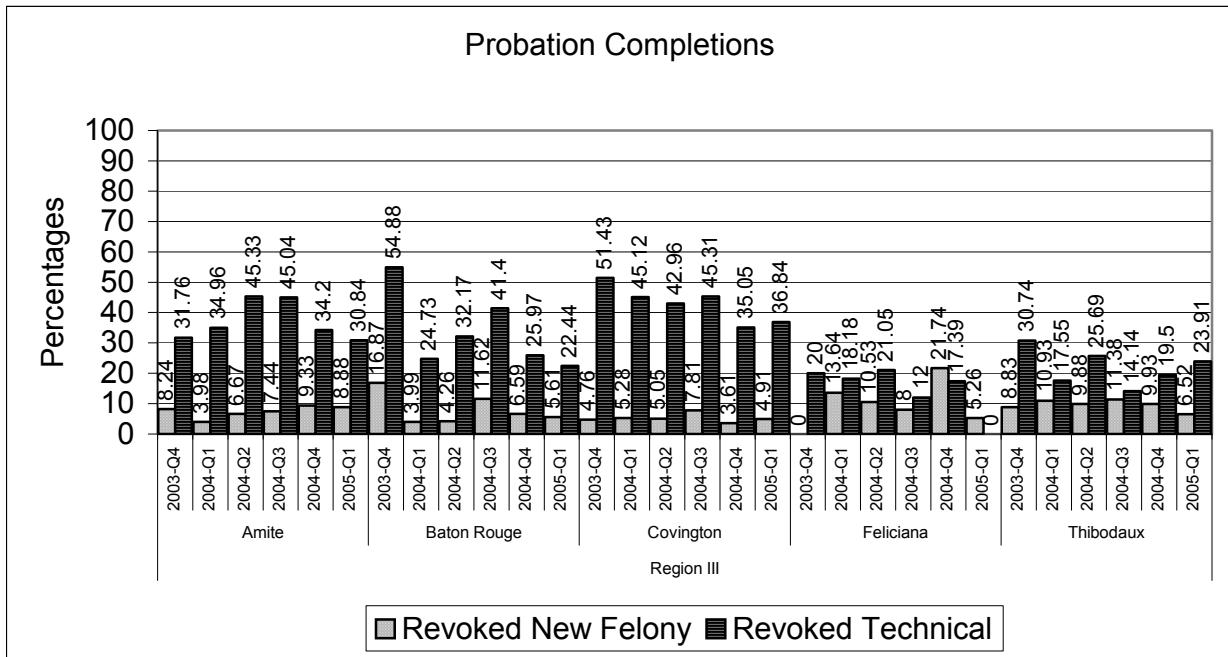


**B.5.e.ii.(a)**



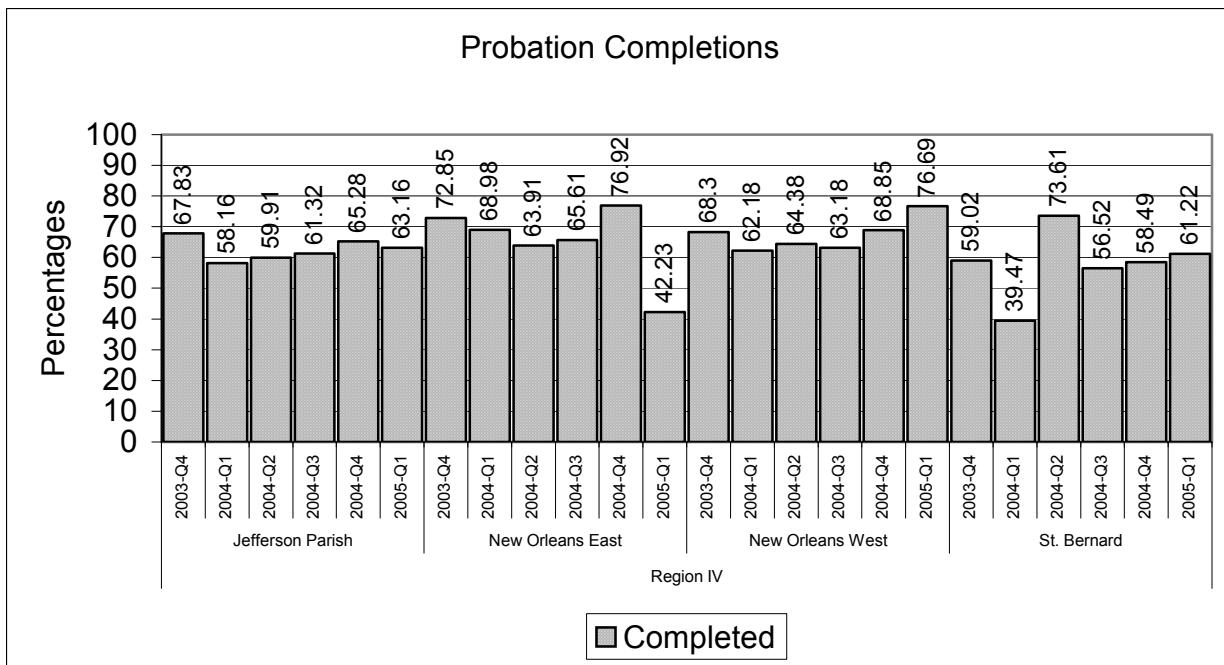
**B.5.e.ii.(b)**



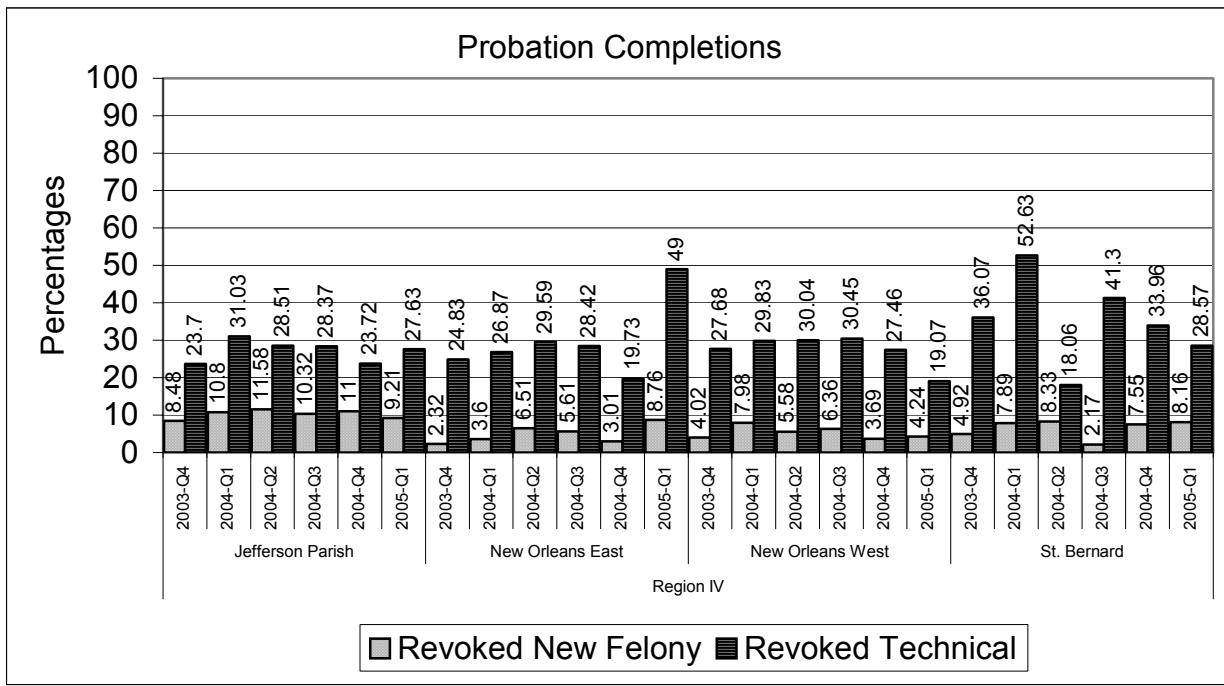
**B.5.e.iii.(a)****B.5.e.iii.(b)**

In New Orleans East District, a review of cases during Quarter 4 of 2004 revealed many probation violators who required scheduling of revocation hearings before the court. Many of these hearings were scheduled during Quarter 1 of 2005, which accounts for the spike in technical revocations and a drop in probation completions.

**B.5.e.iv.(a)**

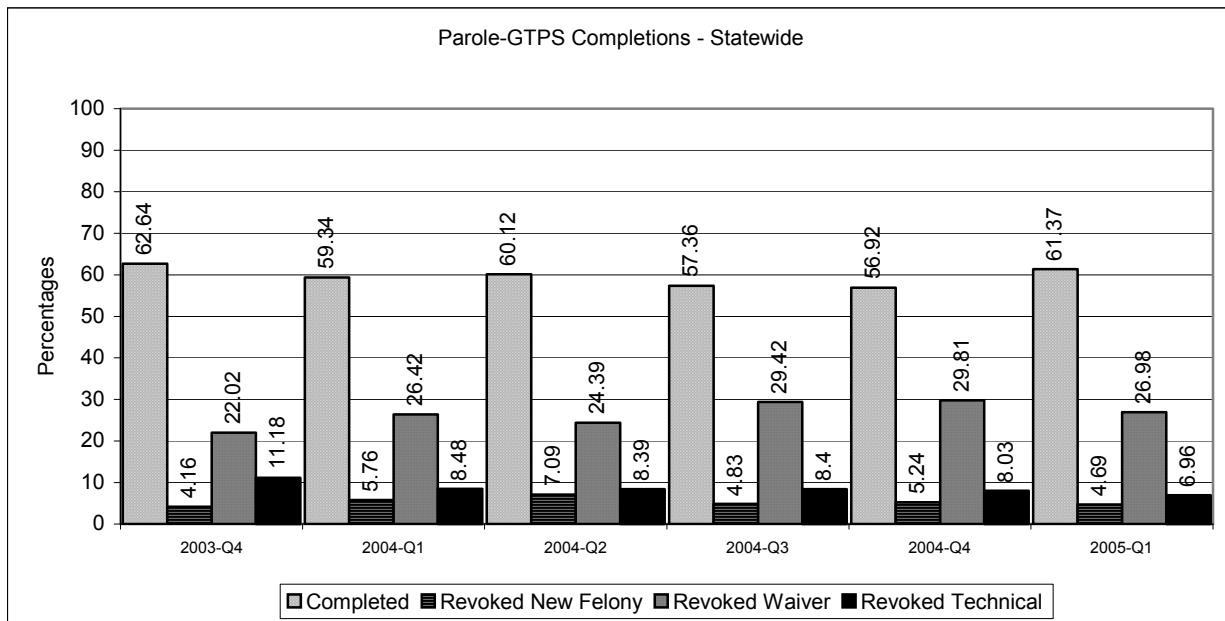


**B.5.e.iv.(b)**



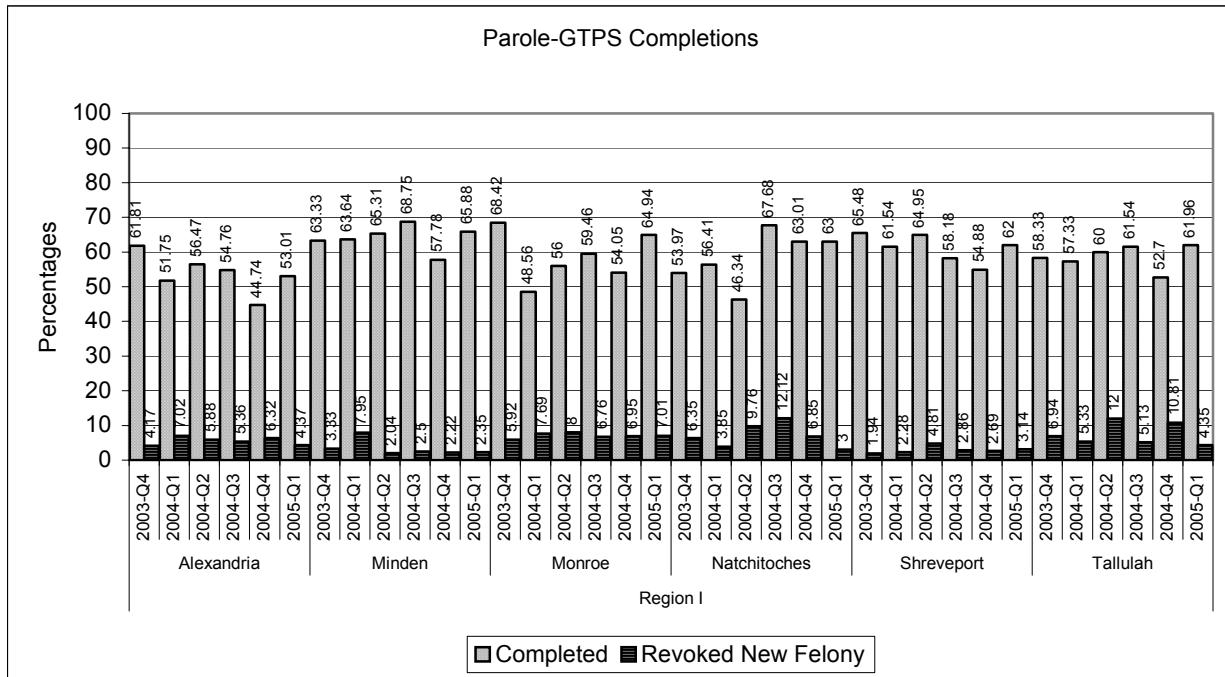
## Statewide Parole Completions

B.5.f.

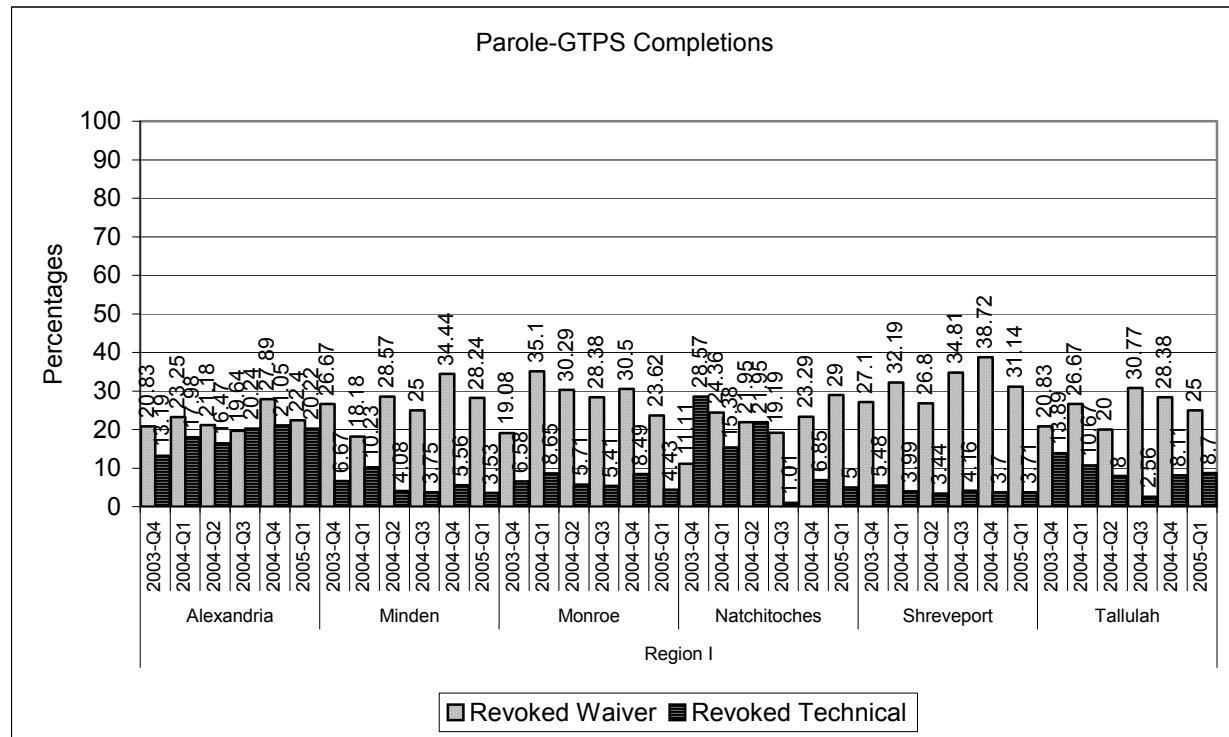


## Parole-GTPS Completions by Region

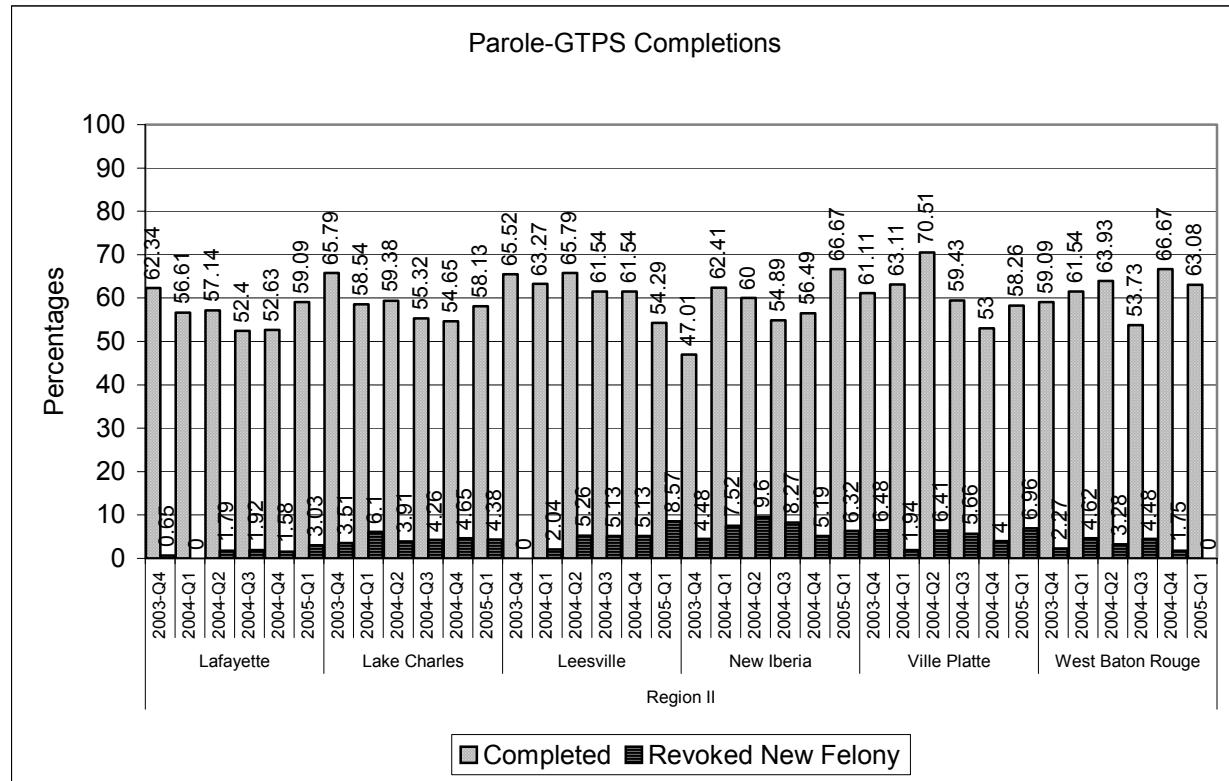
B.5.g.i.(a)



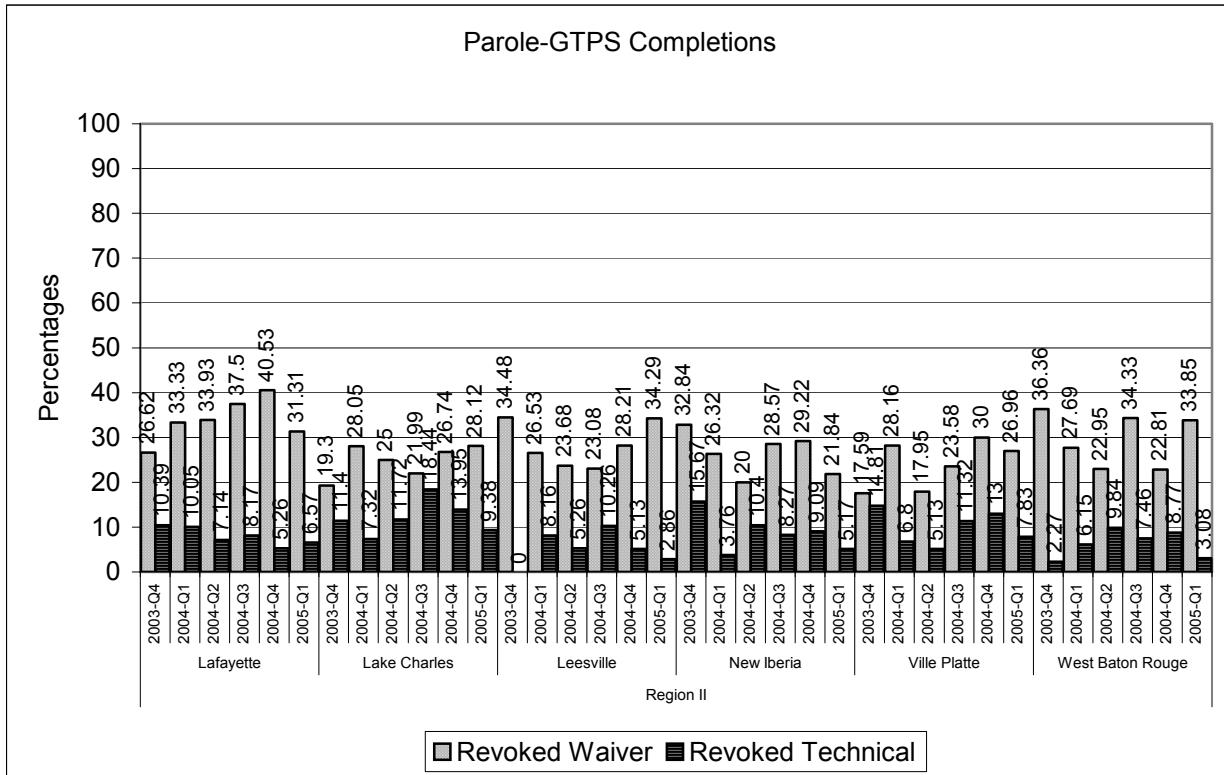
**B.5.g.i.(b)**



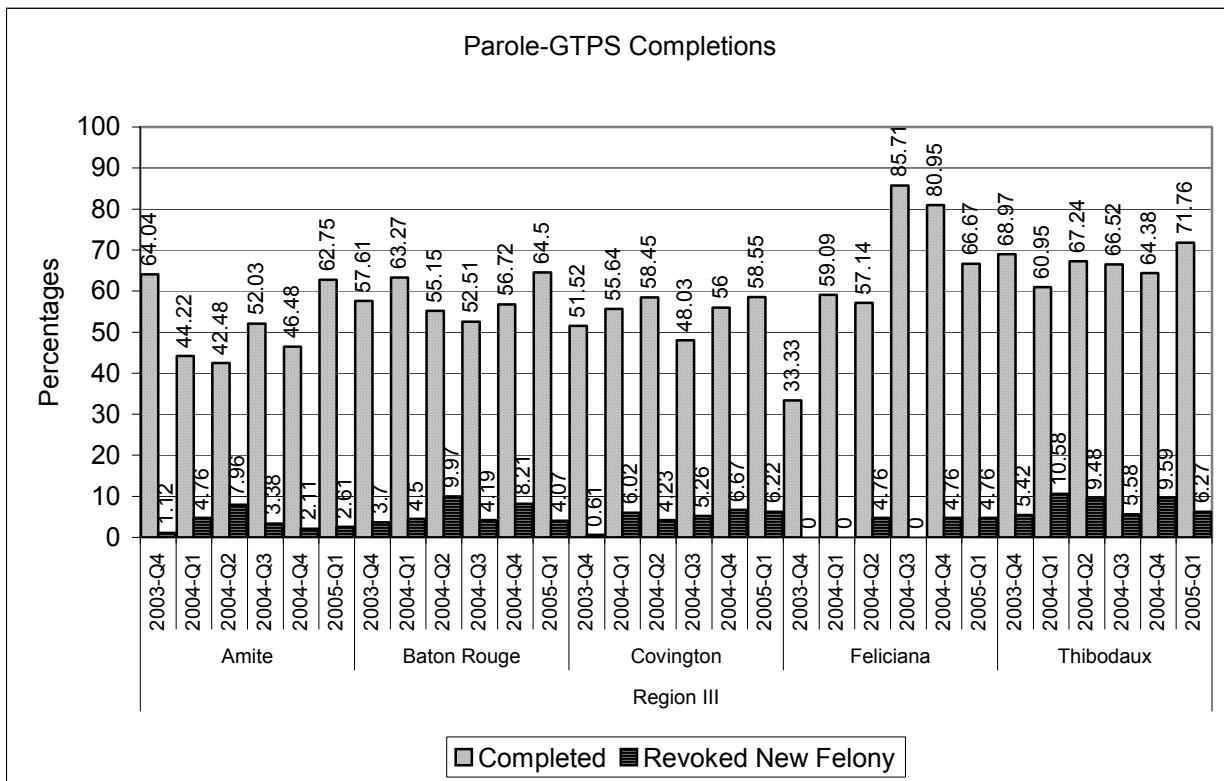
**B.5.g.ii.(a)**

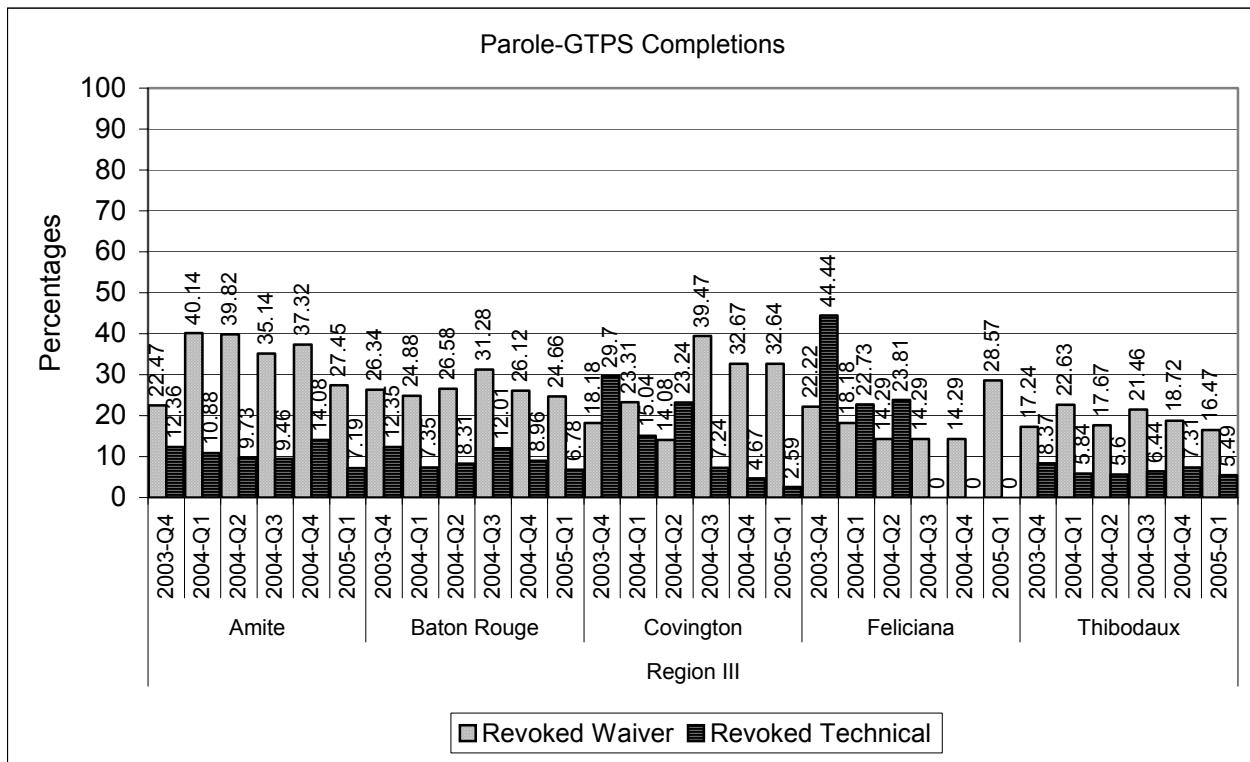
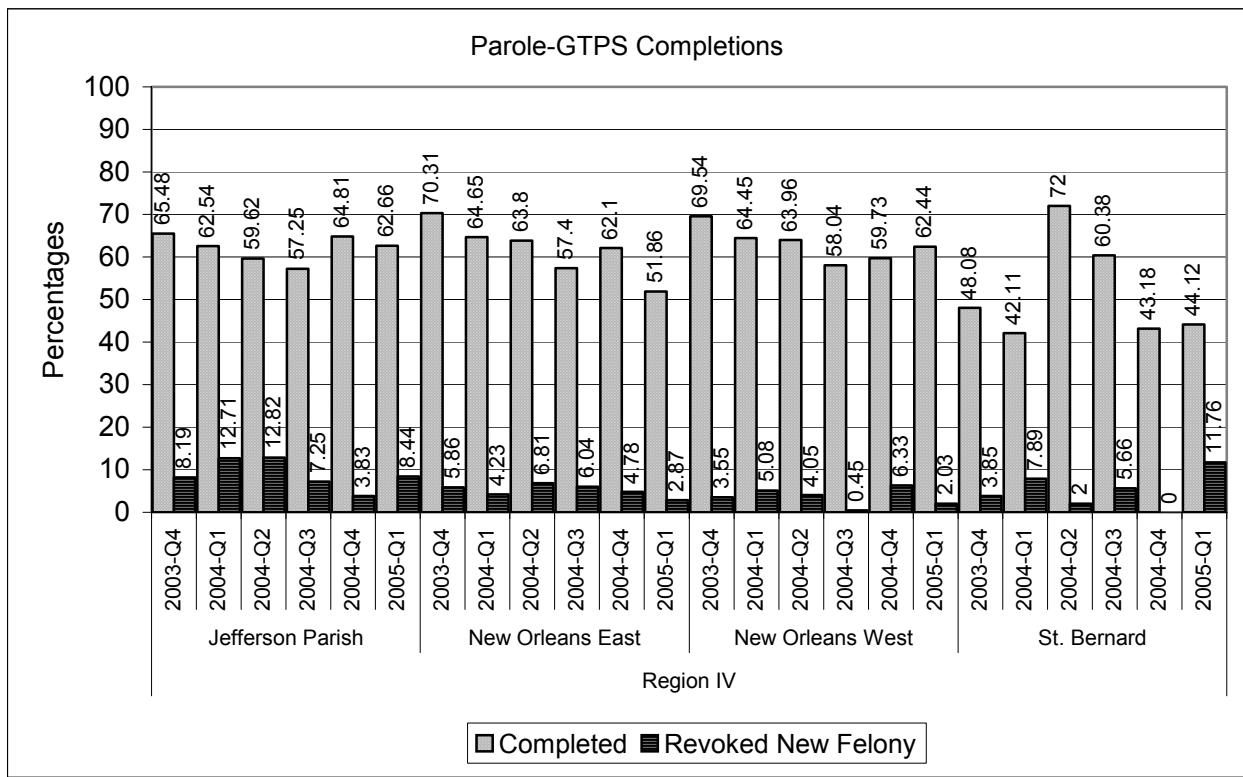


**B.5.g.ii.(b)**

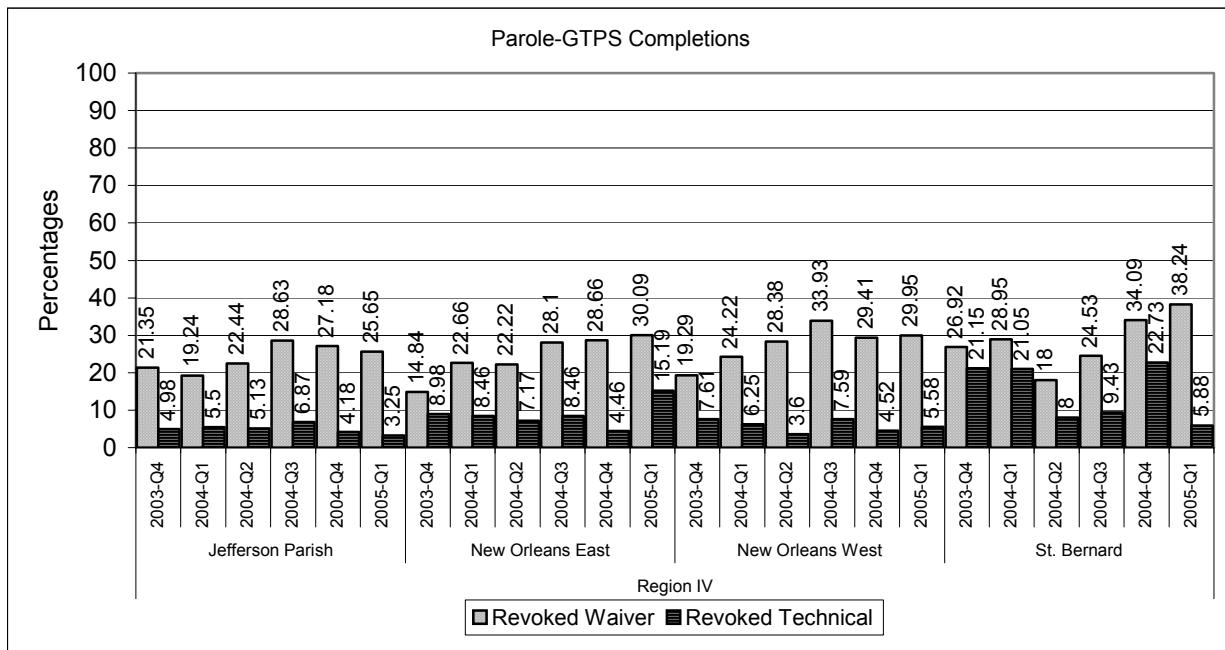


**B.5.g.iii.(a)**



**B.5.g.iii.(b)****B.5.g.iv.(a)**

**B.5.g.iv.(b)**

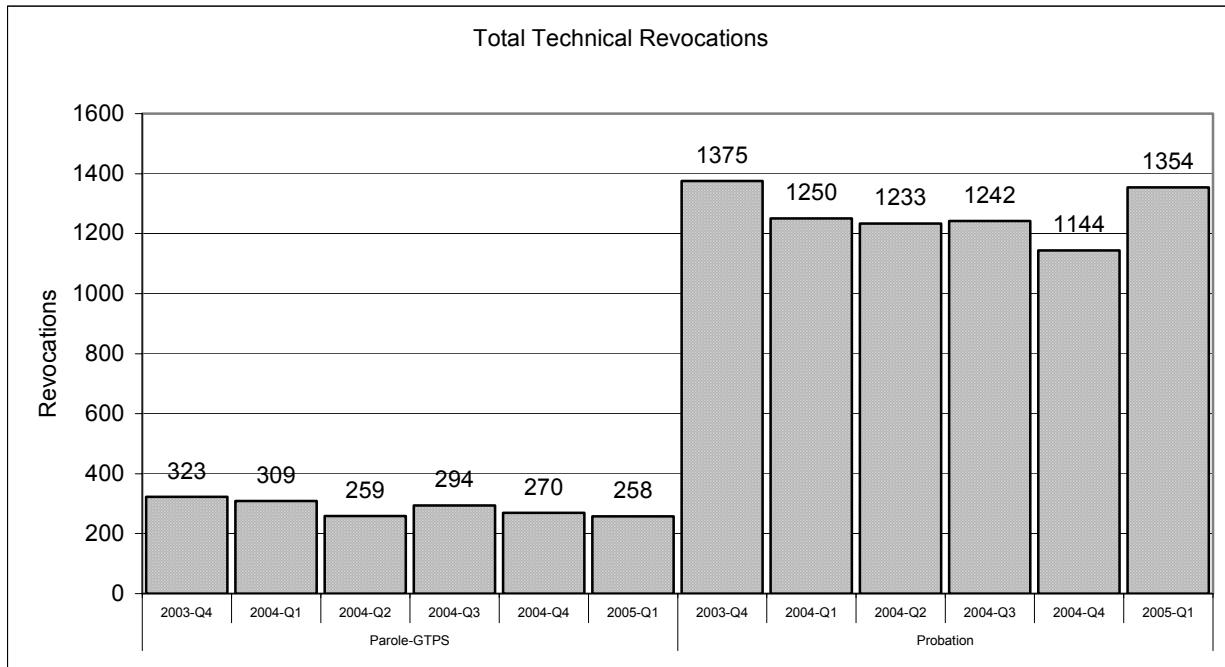


## 6. TECHNICAL REVOCATIONS BY REASON

Chart **B.6.a.** reflects the number of offenders terminated from supervision as a result of revocation for technical violations. An offender is very seldom revoked based on one technical violation; revocation usually is a combination of one or more of those listed below.

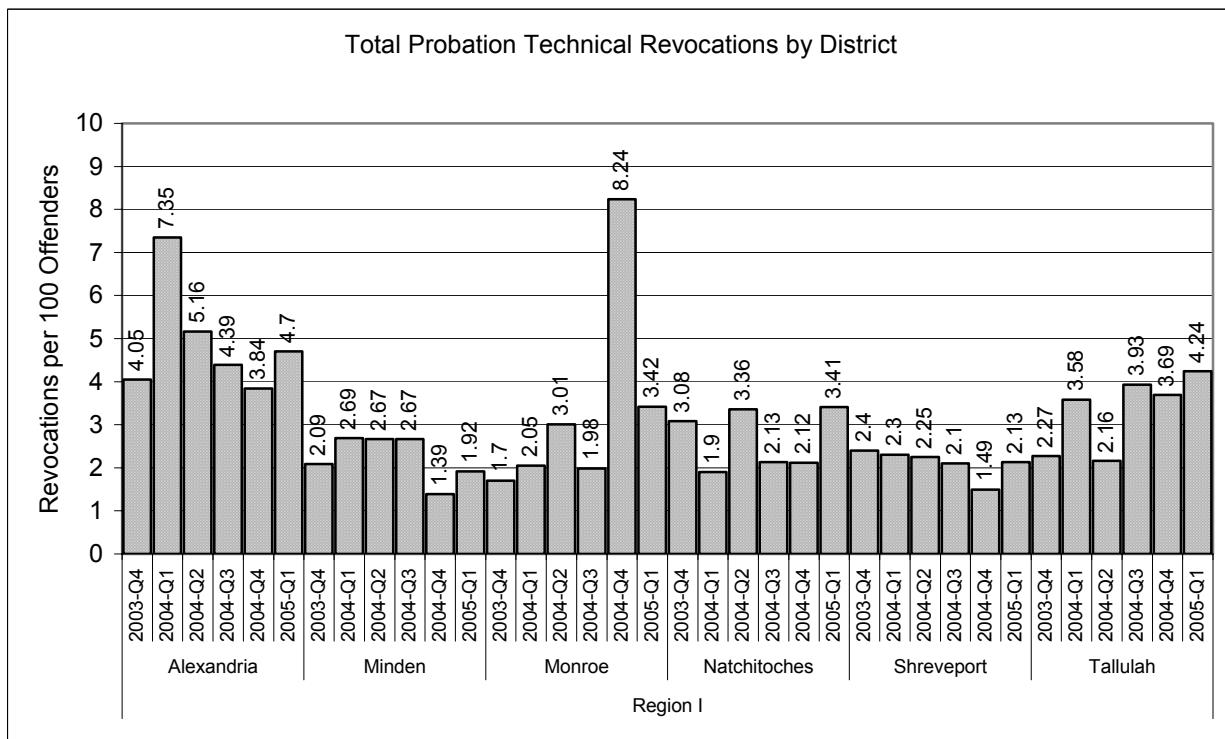
<b>Absconder</b>	Offender failed to make himself available for supervision.
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Positive</b>	Offender tested positive on first drug screen.
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> or more Positive</b>	Offender tested positive on second or more drug screen.
<b>Non-Payment</b>	Offender failed to pay ordered restitution or supervision fees.
<b>Multi. W/Pos.</b>	Offender violated more than one general or special condition of supervision, including a positive drug screen.
<b>Multi. W/out Pos.</b>	Offender violated more than one general or special condition of supervision with no indication of a positive drug screen.

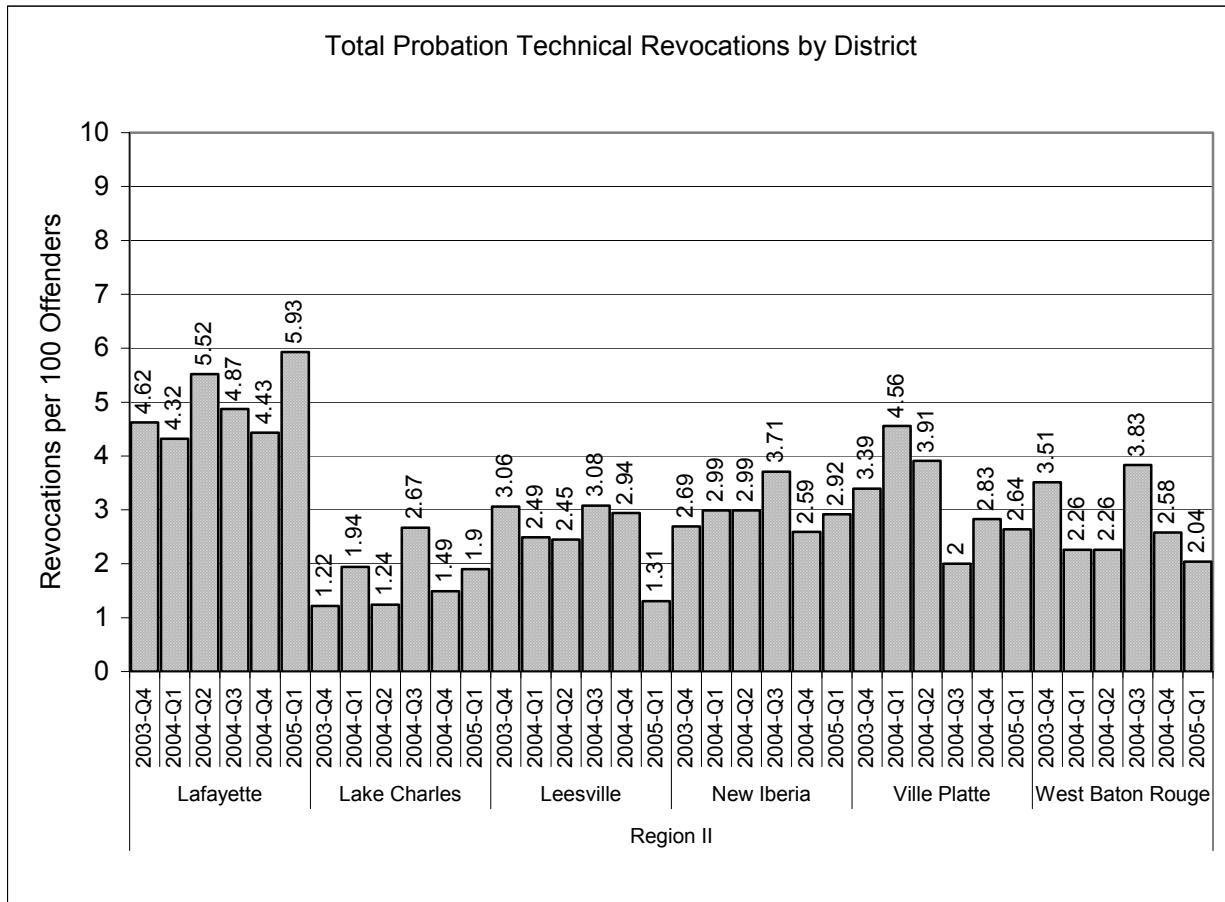
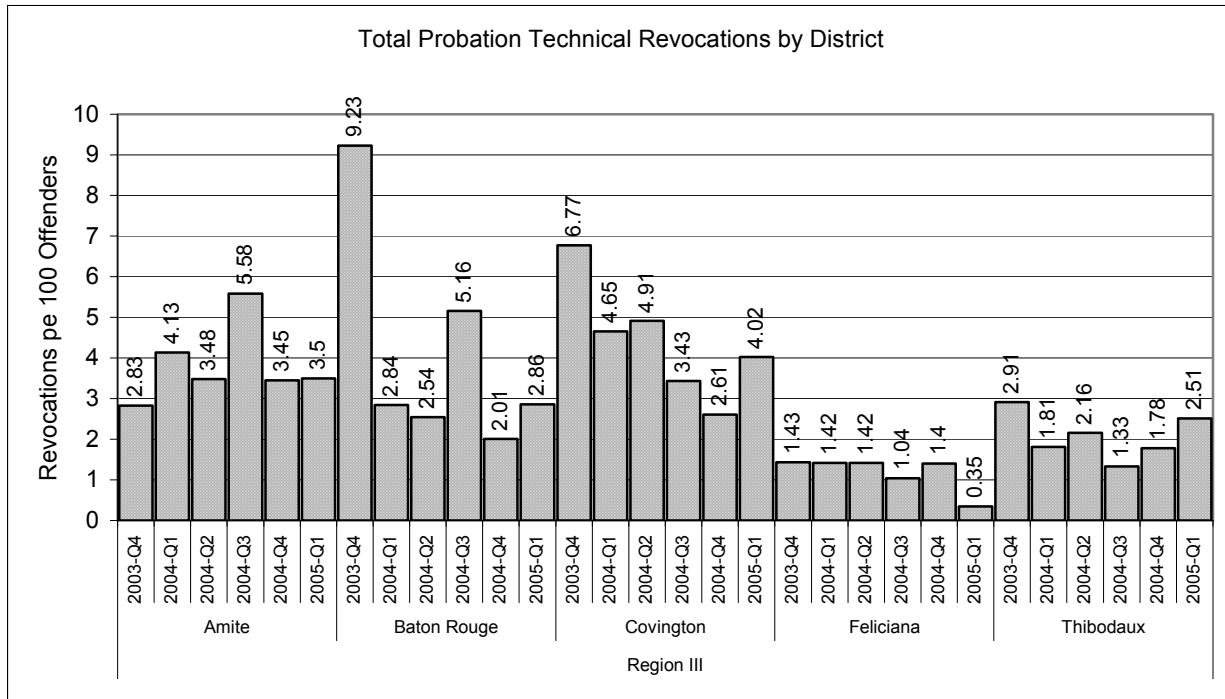
**B.6.a.**



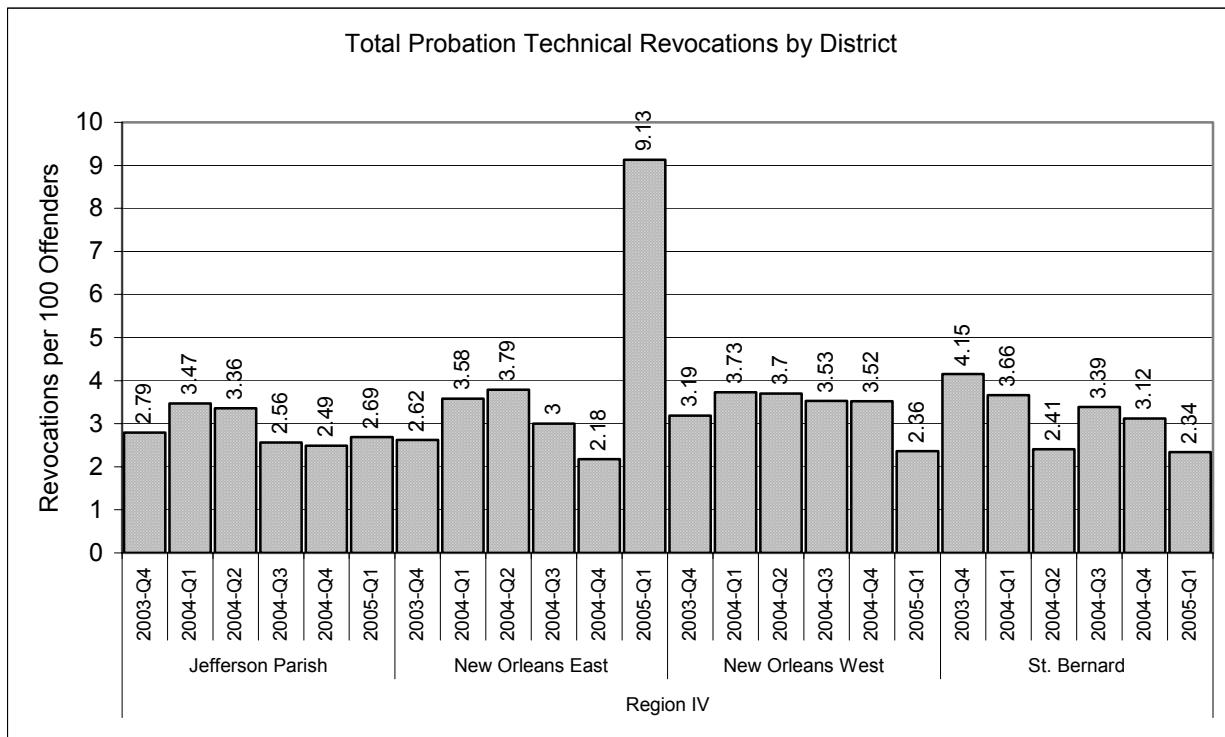
**Total Probation Technical Revocations by Region**

**B.6.b.i.**



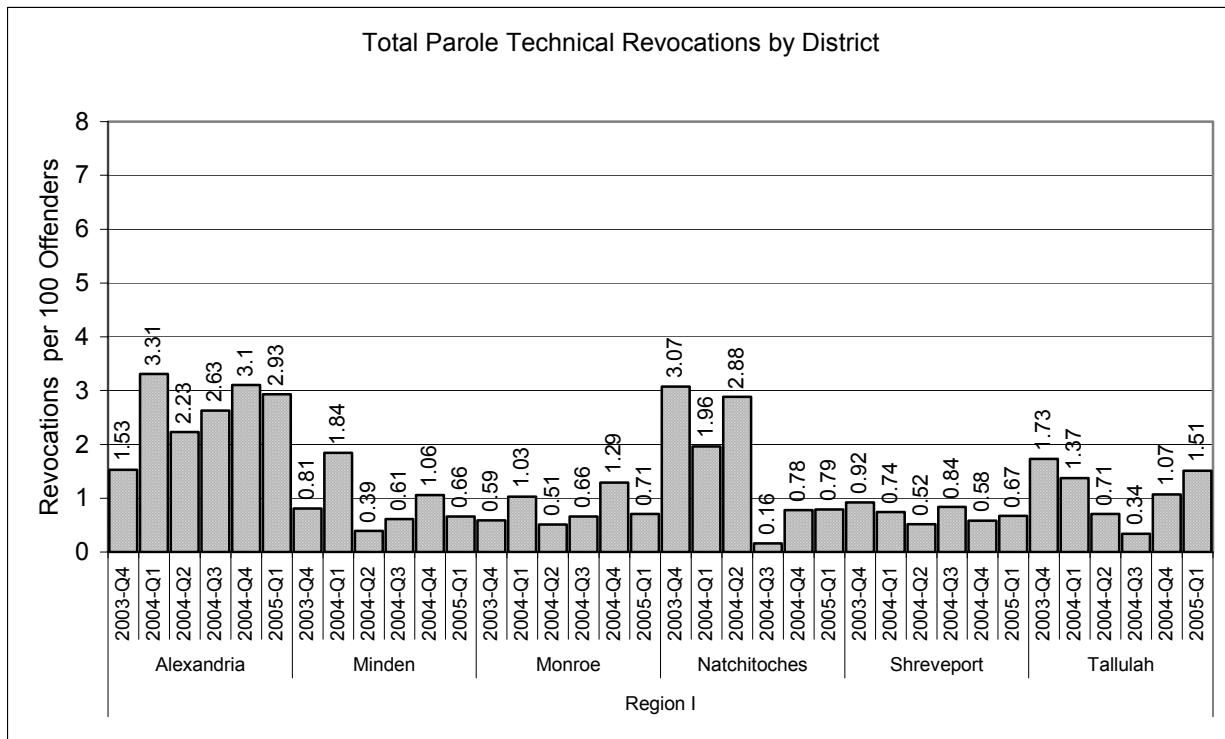
**B.6.b.ii.****B.6.b.iii.**

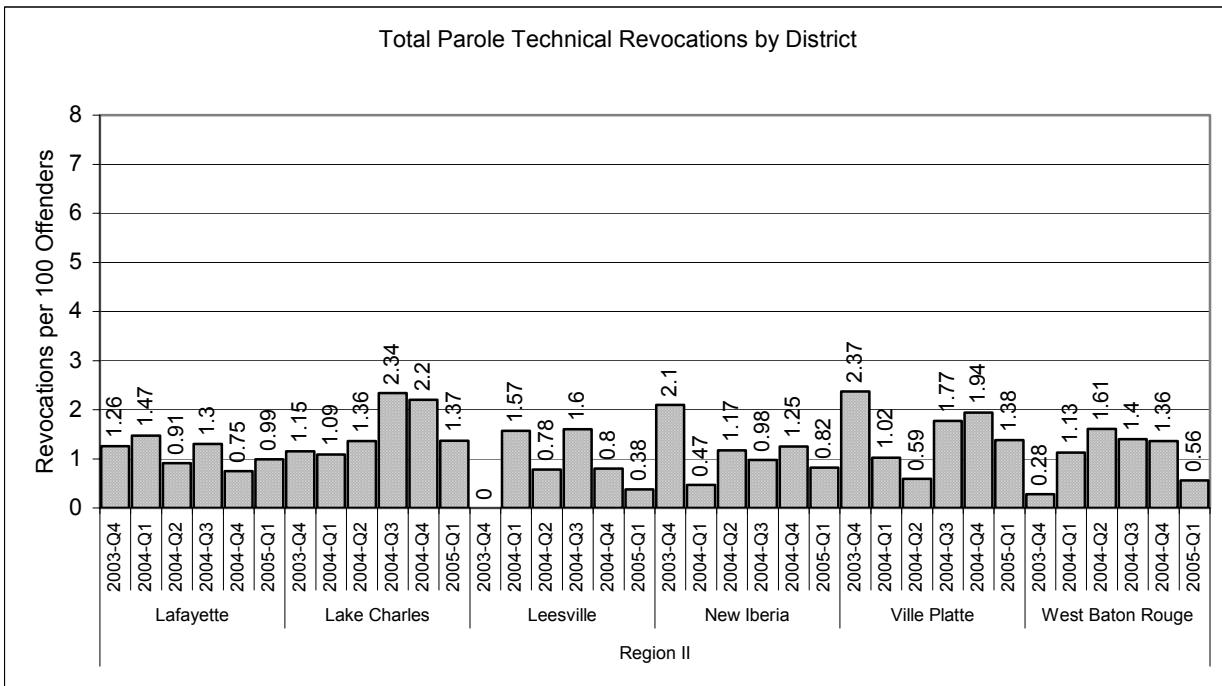
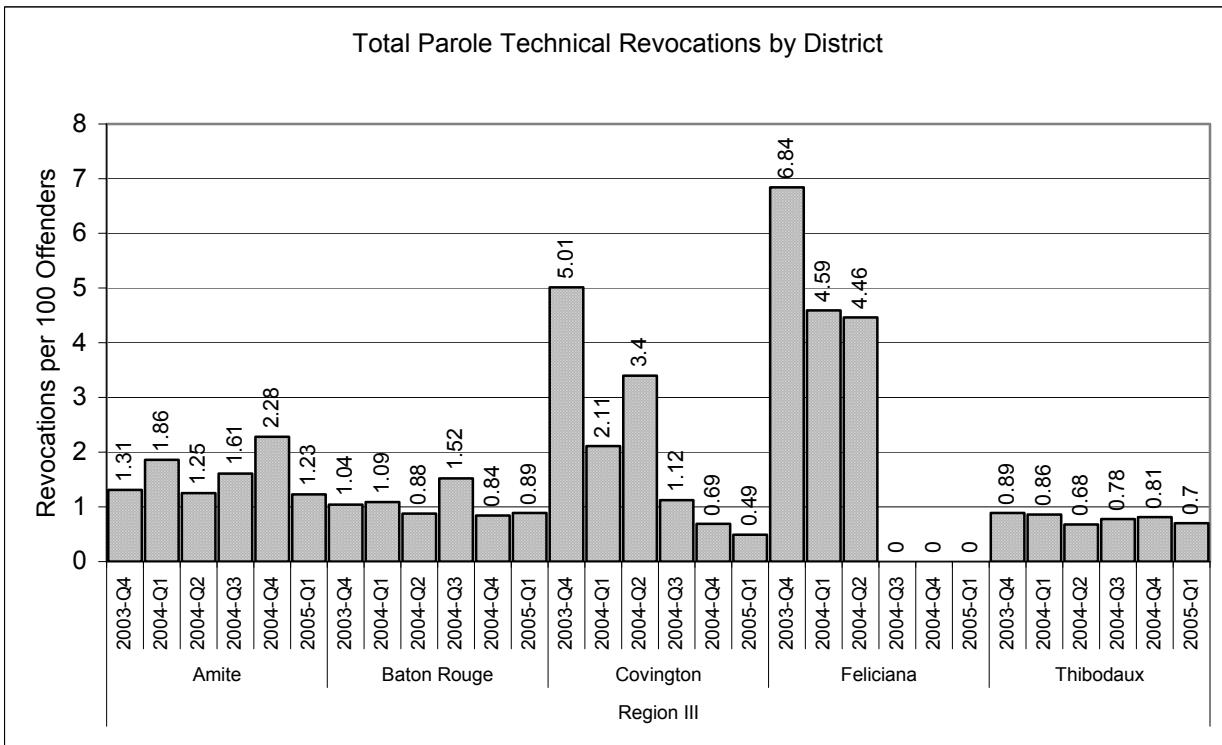
**B.6.b.iv.**



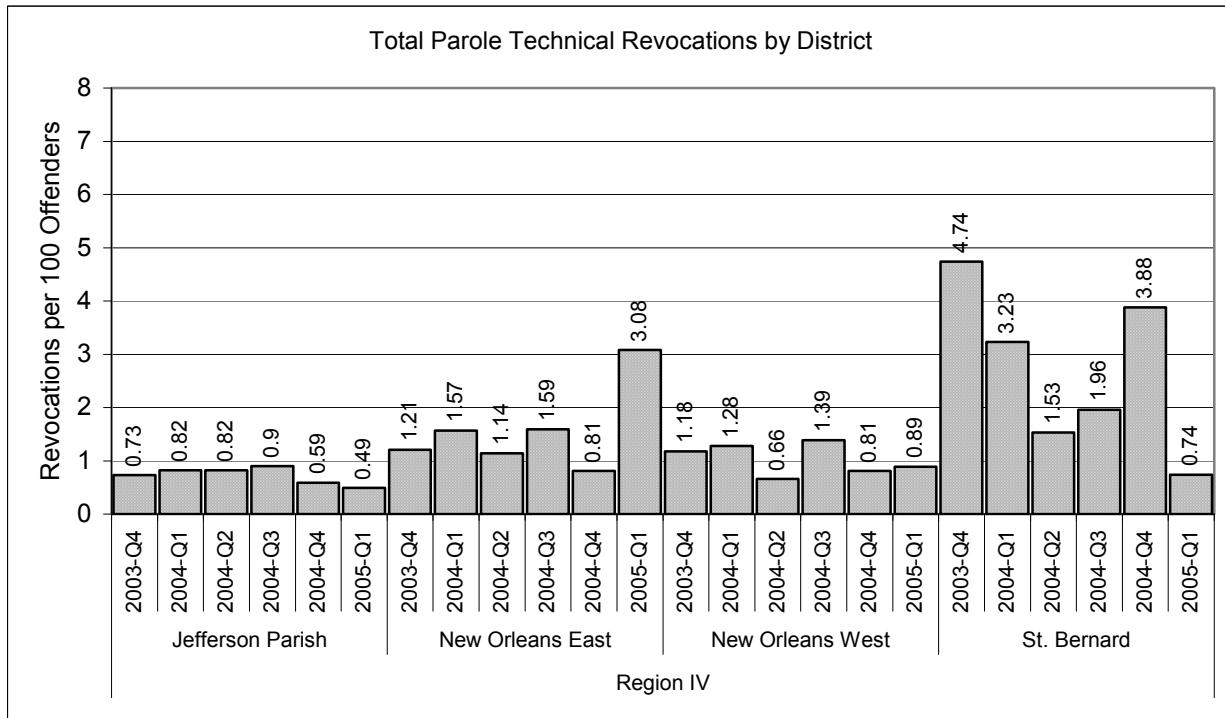
**Total Parole-GTPS Technical Revocations by Region**

**B.6.c.i.**



**B.6.c.ii.****B.6.c.iii.**

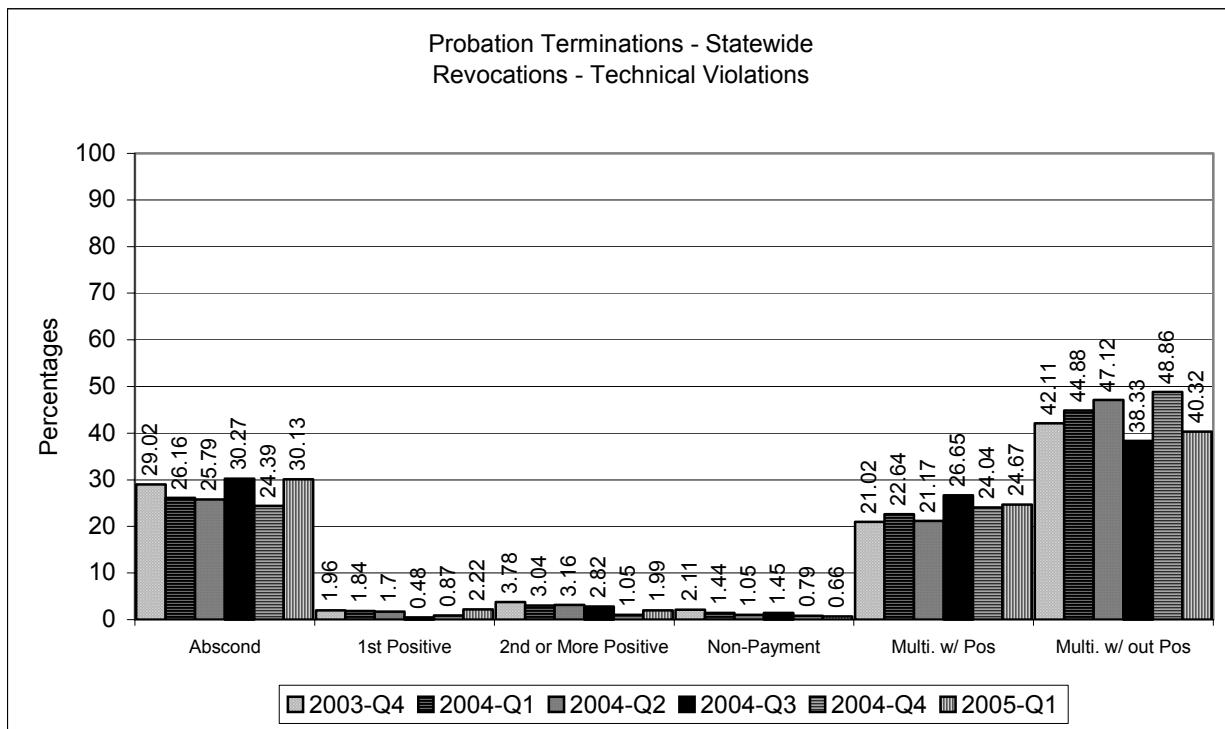
**B.6.c.iv.**



### Statewide Probation Technical Revocations

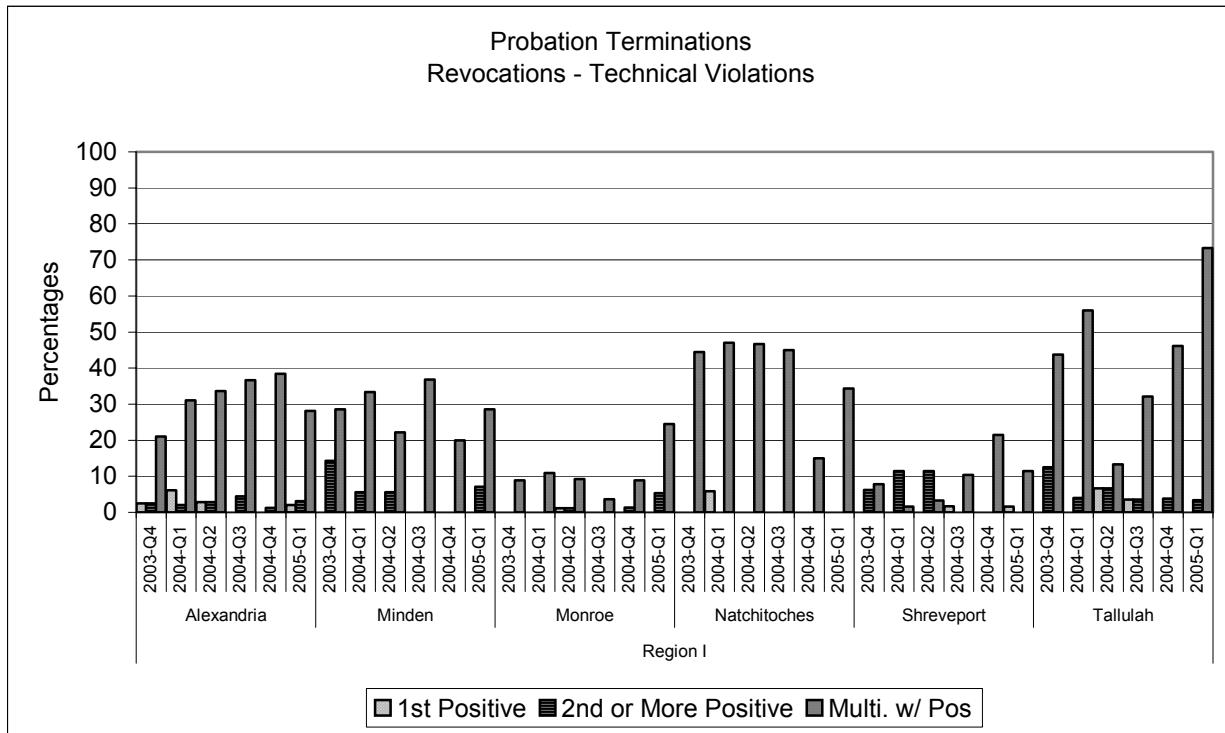
Chart **B.6.d.** reflects the percentage of total technical revocations.

**B.6.d.**

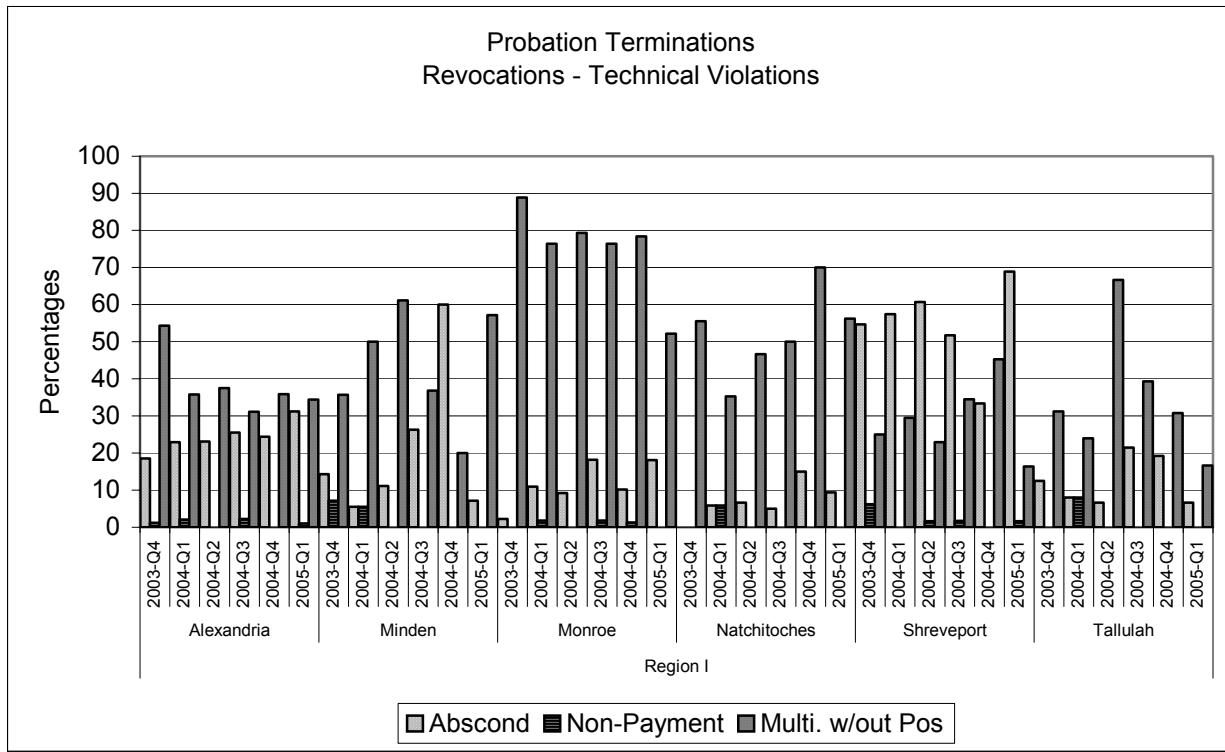


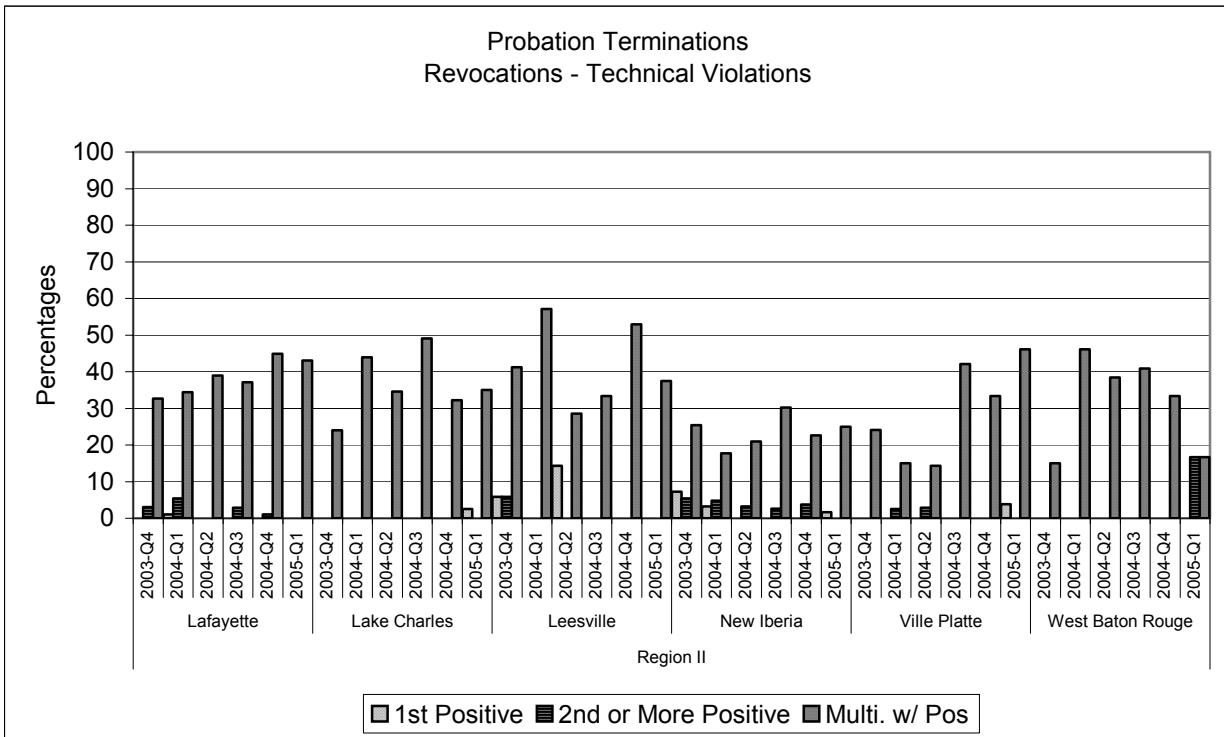
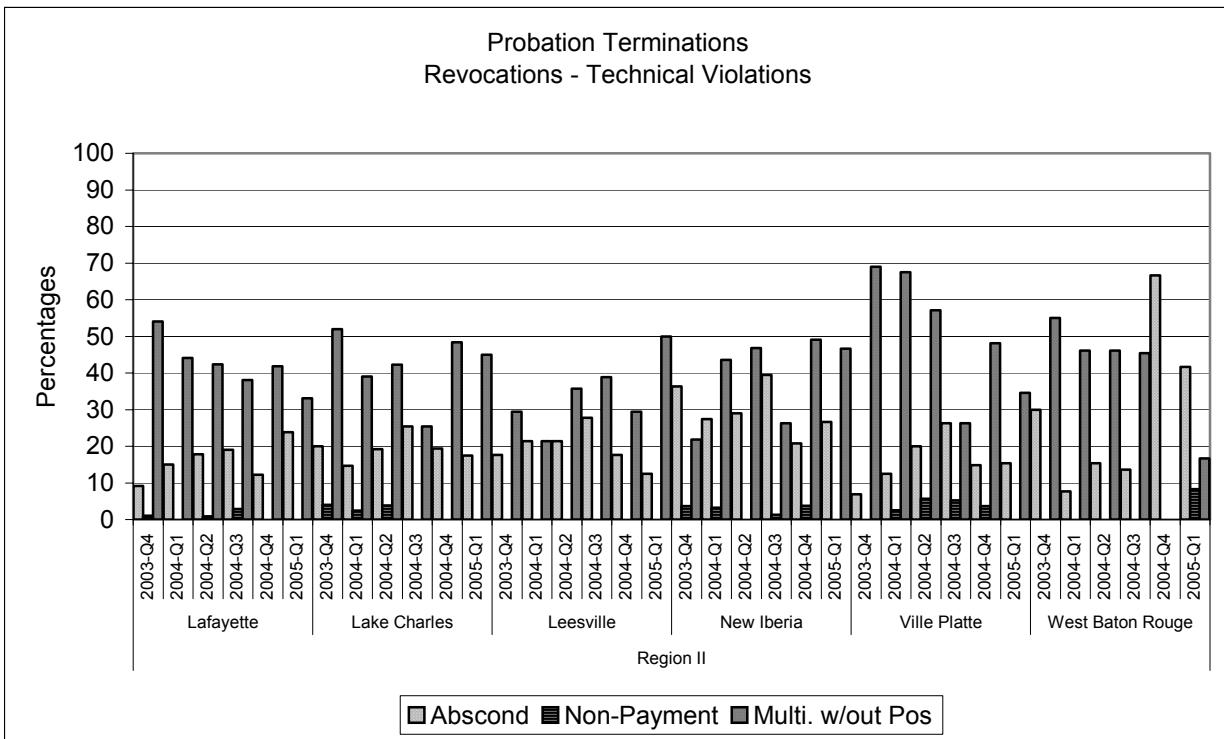
## Probation Technical Revocations by Region

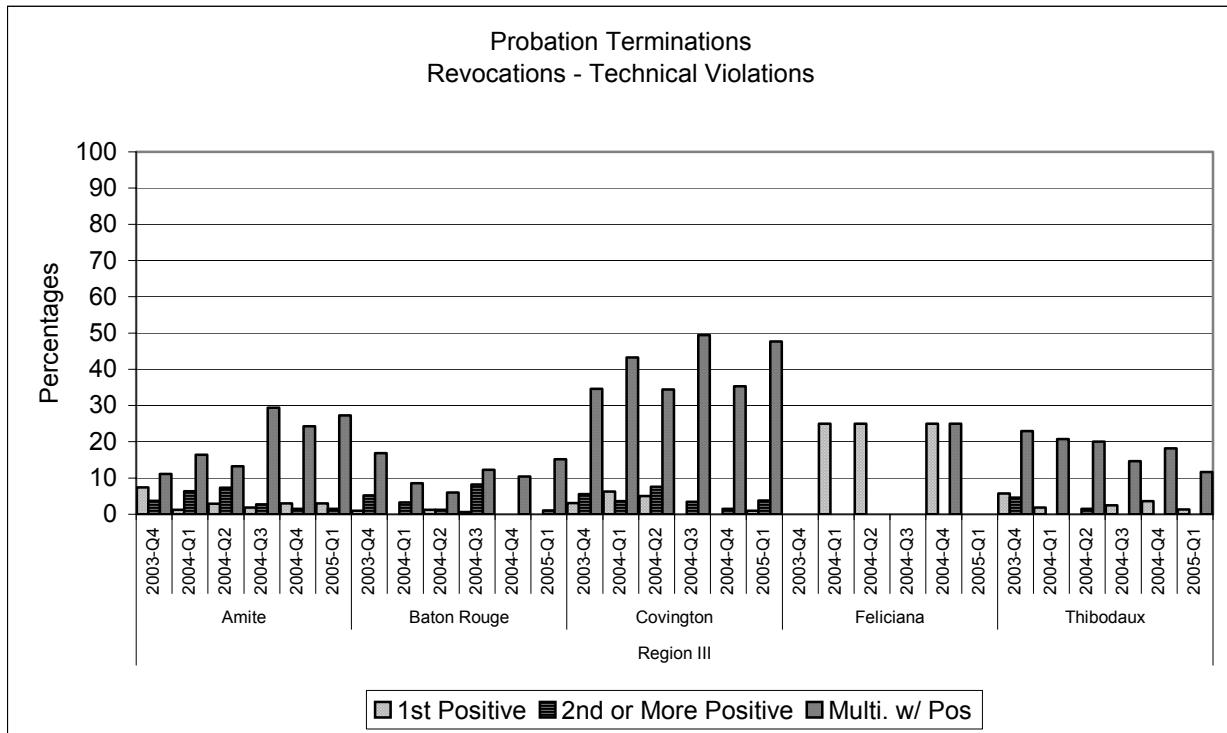
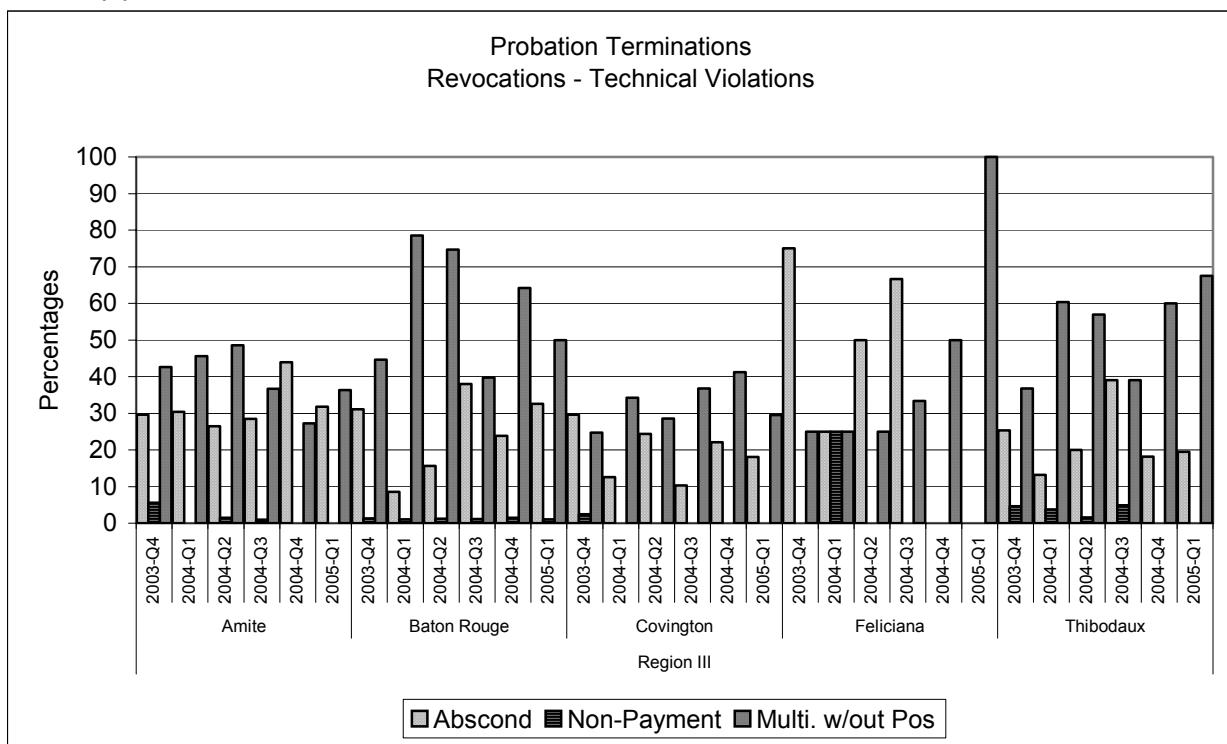
### B.6.e.i.(a)

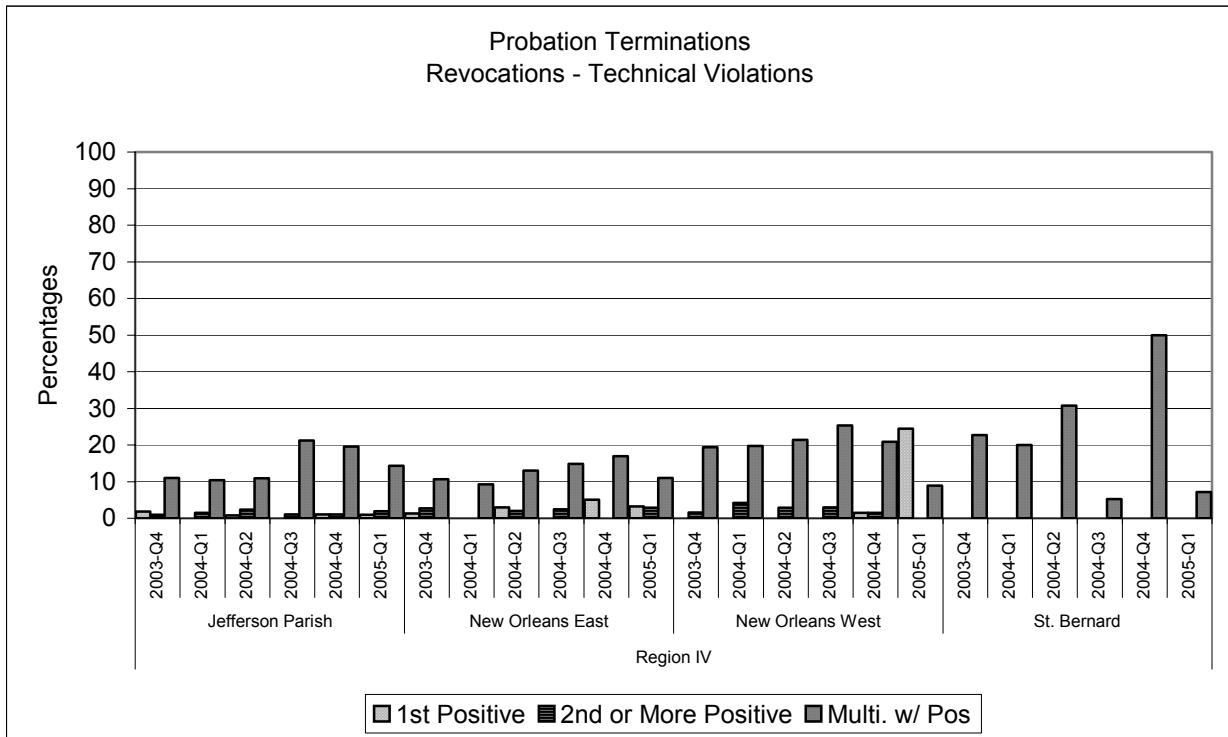
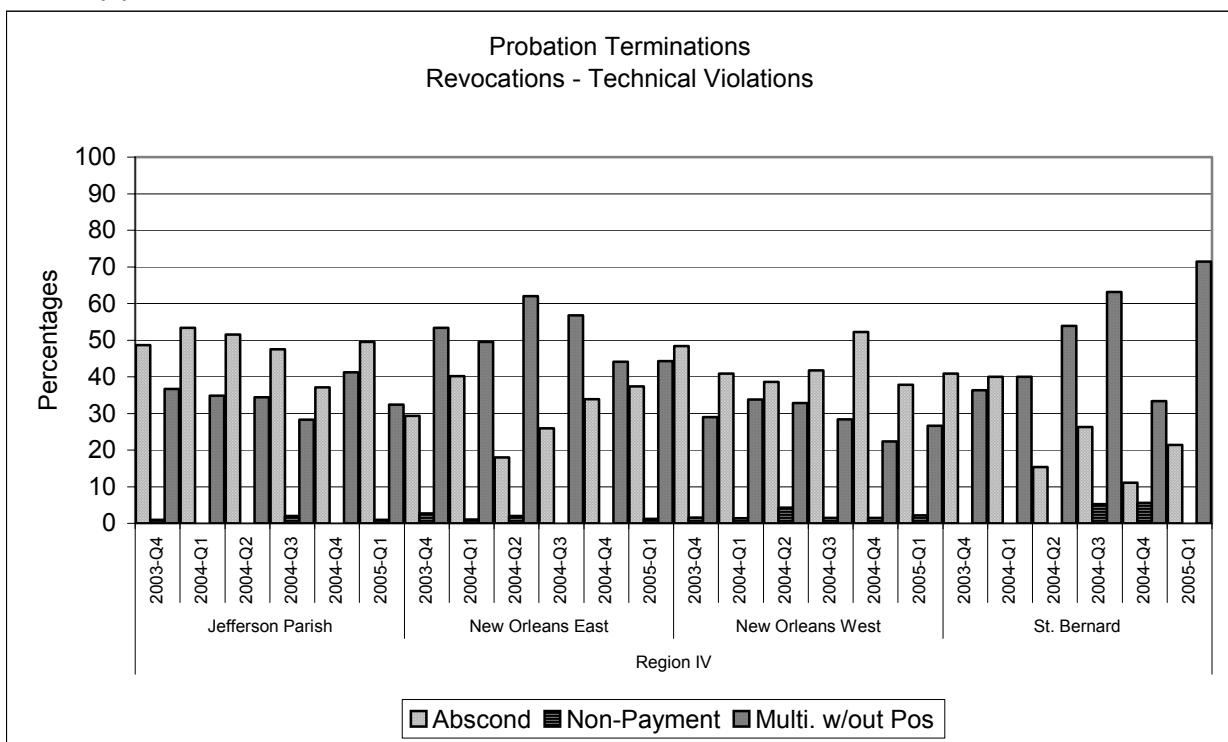


### B.6.e.i.(b)



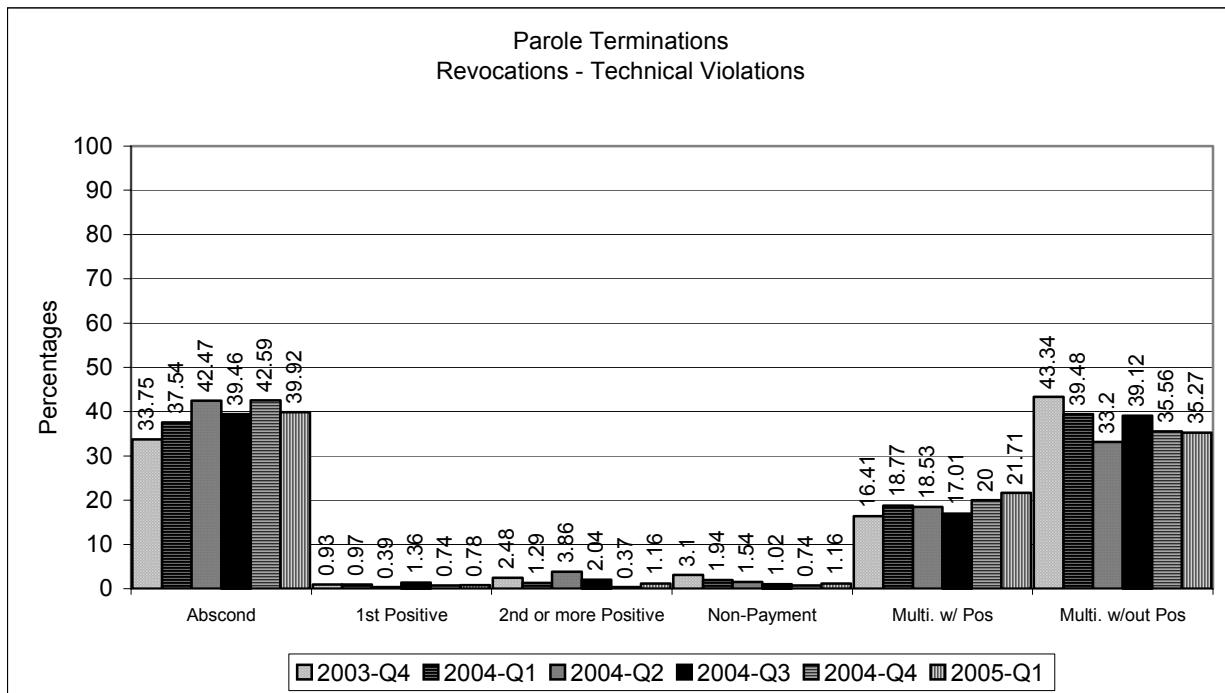
**B.6.e.ii.(a)****B.6.e.ii.(b)**

**B.6.e.iii.(a)****B.6.e.iii.(b)**

**B.6.e.iv.(a)****B.6.e.iv.(b)**

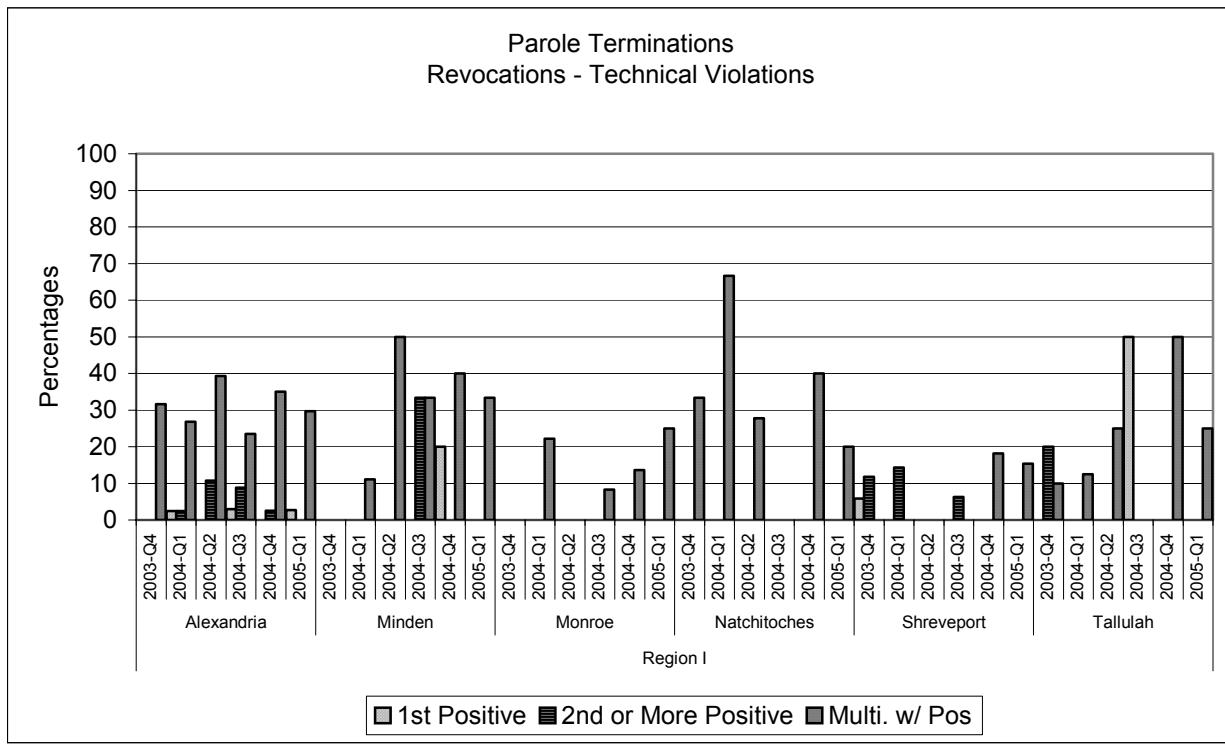
## Statewide Parole Technical Revocations

B.6.f.

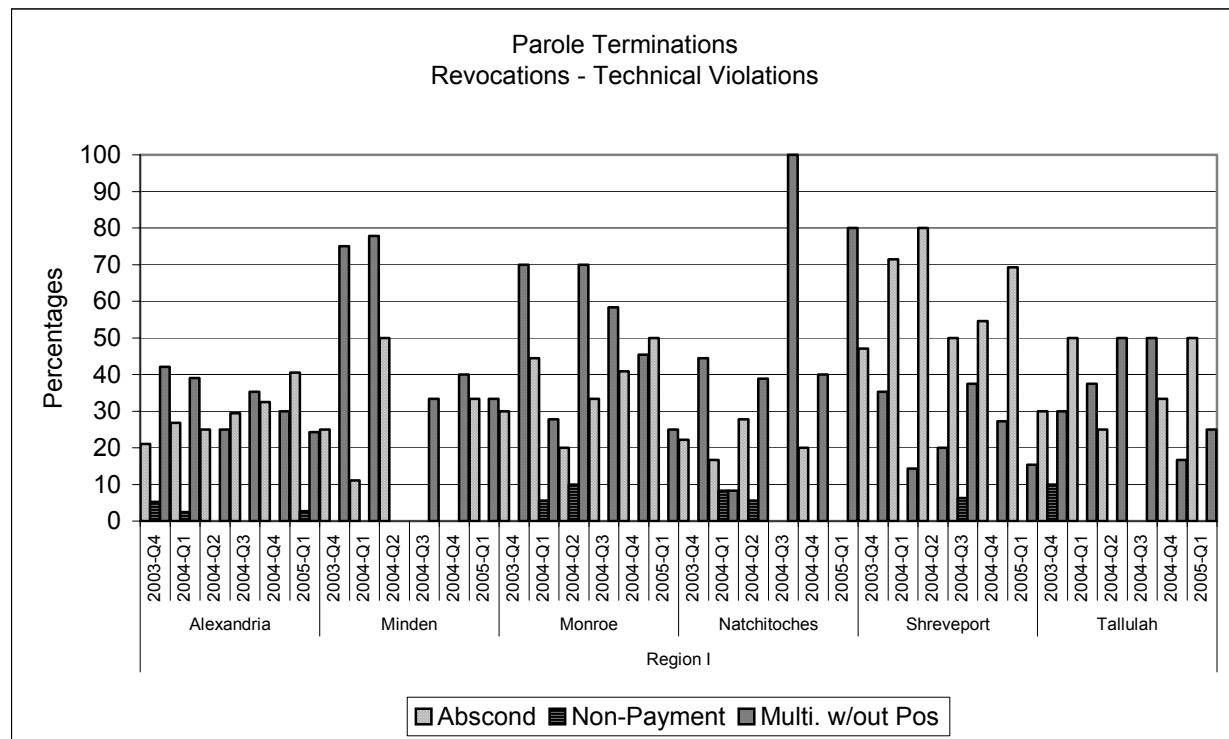


## Parole Technical Revocations by Region

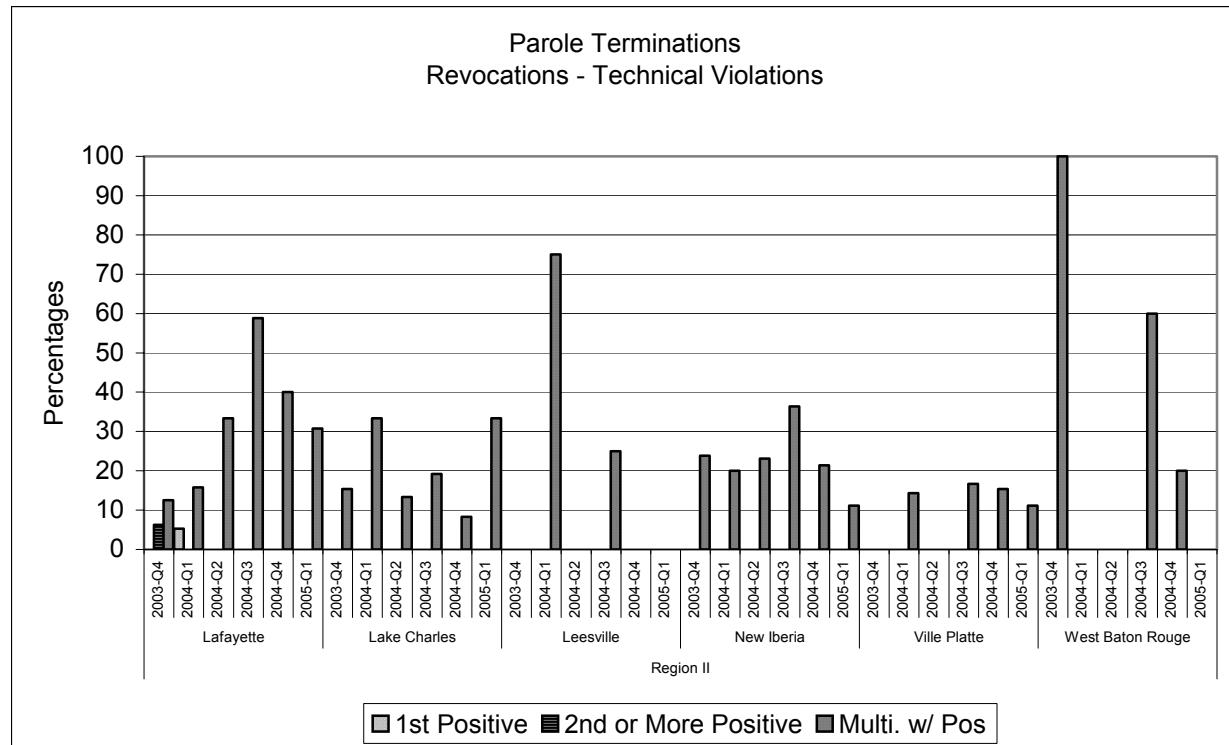
B.6.g.i.(a)

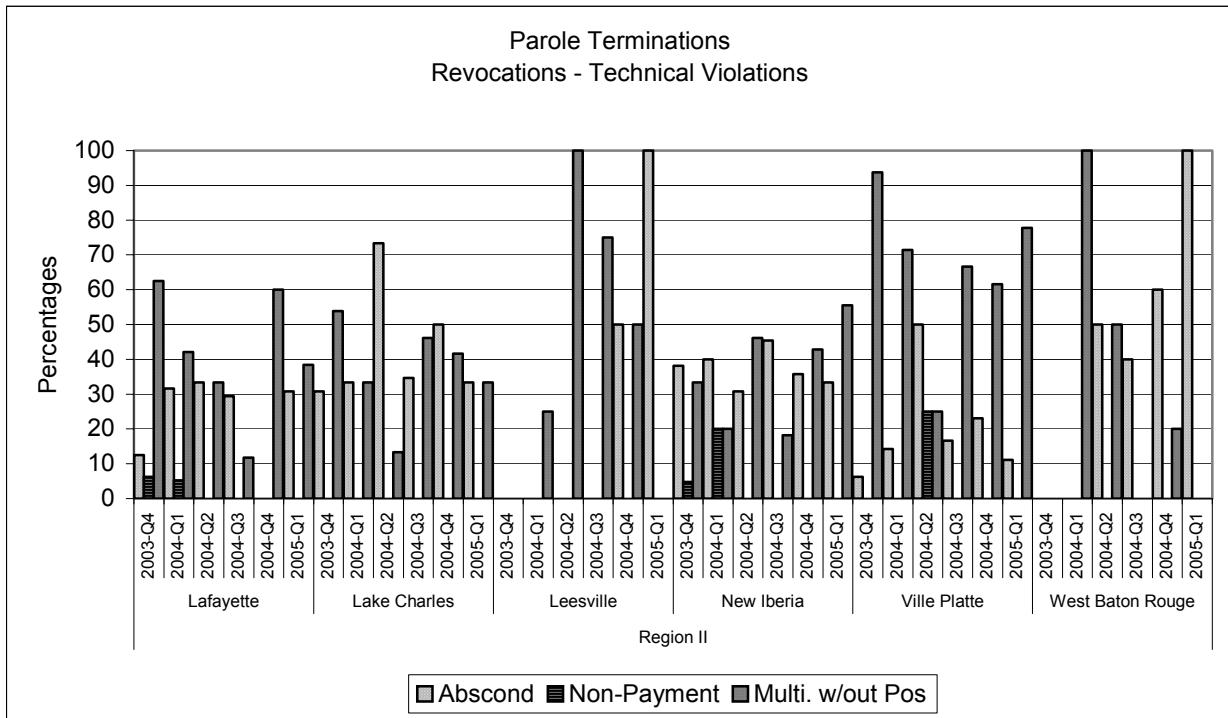
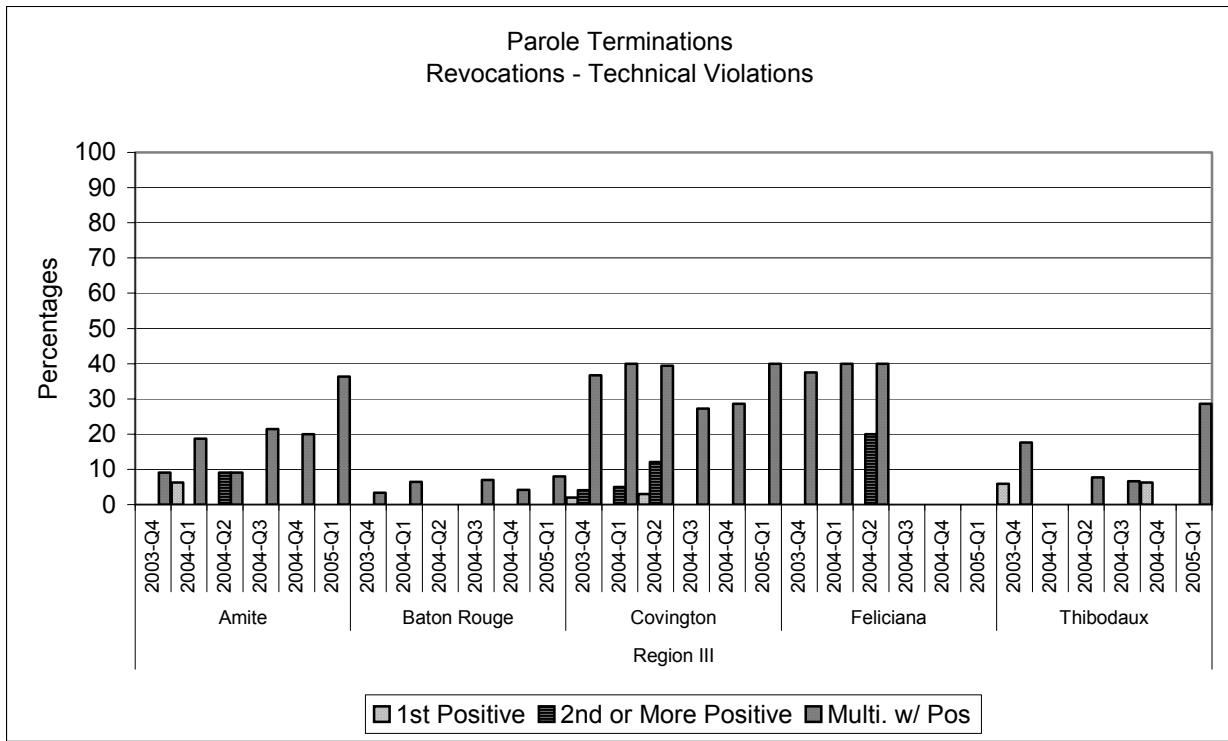


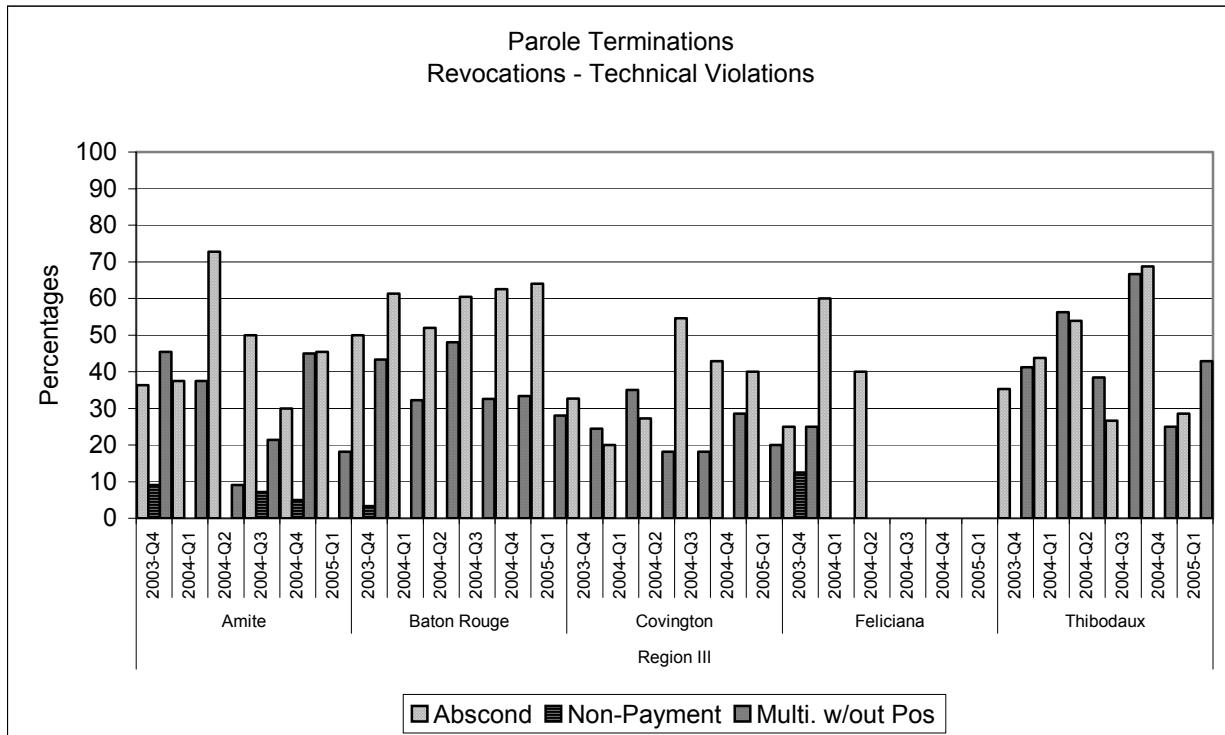
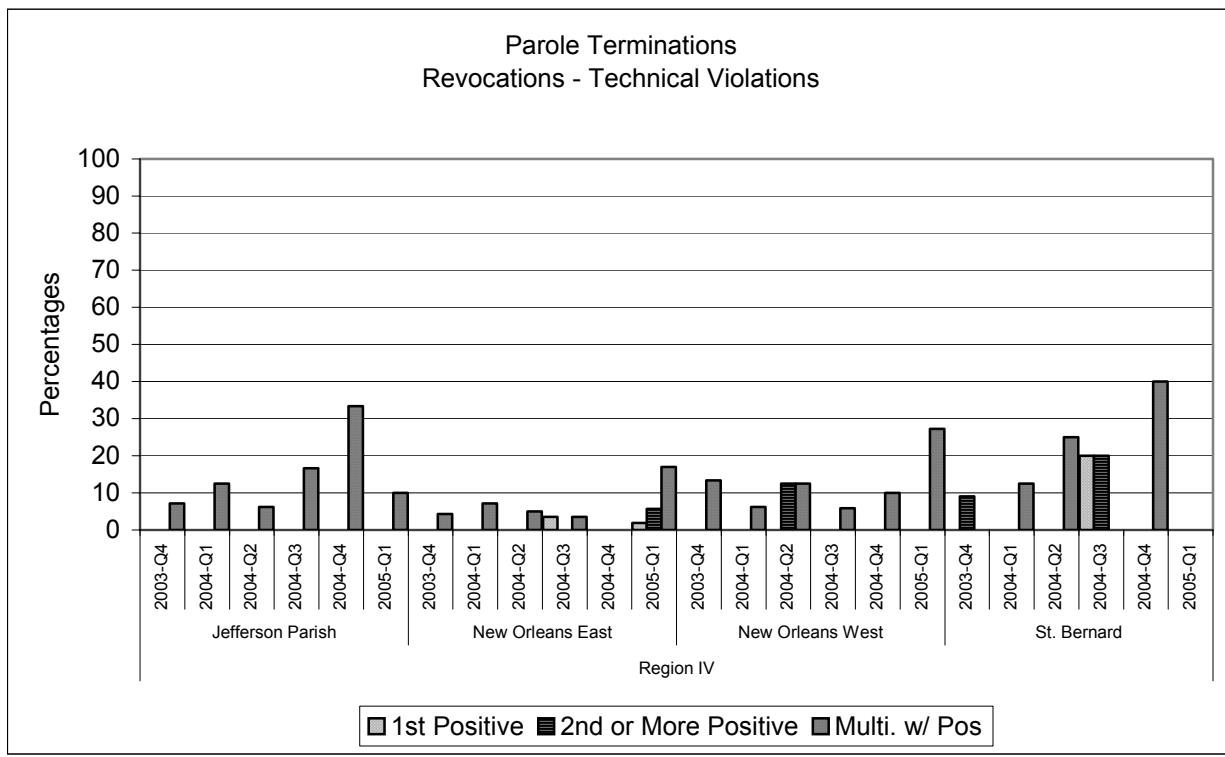
**B.6.g.i.(b)**



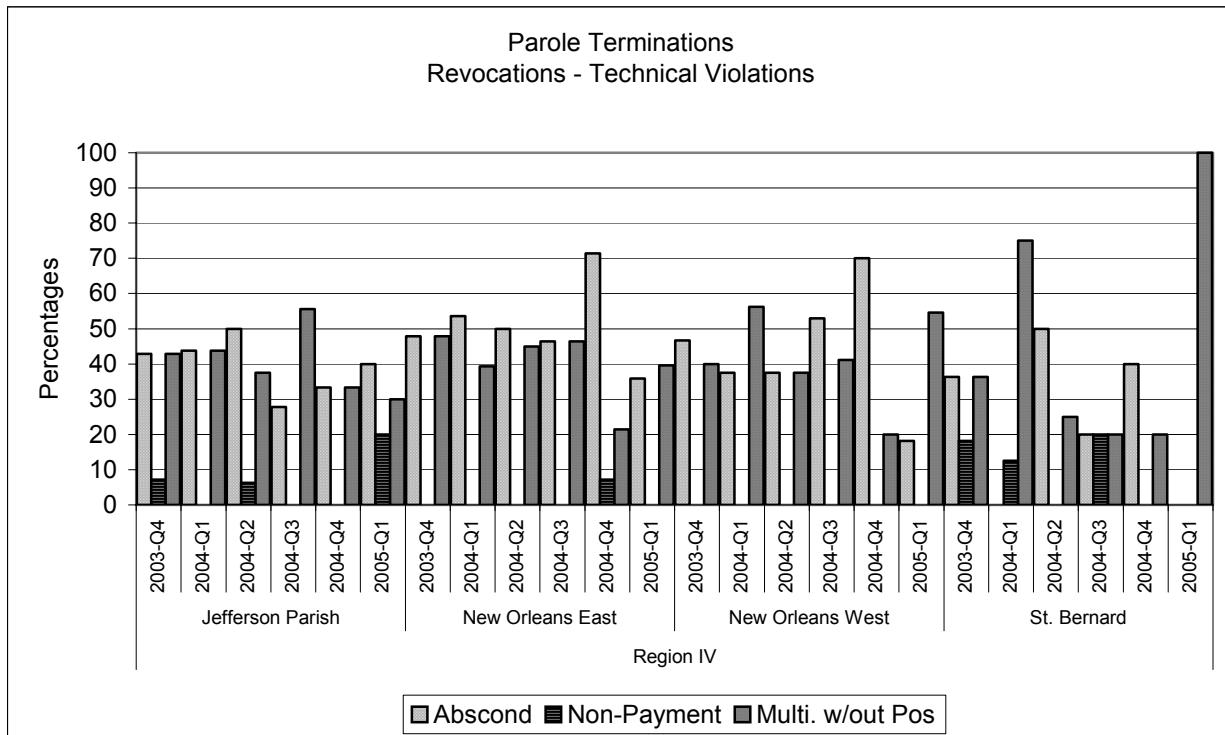
**B.6.g.ii.(a)**



**B.6.g.ii.(b)****B.6.g.iii.(a)**

**B.6.g.iii.(b)****B.6.g.iv.(a)**

**B.6.g.iv.(b)**



**7. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HEADCOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF FIELD STAFF**

Movement of positions in the last two to three years has resulted in fair and equitable distribution of staff allocations to workload.

**Offender Count** District percentage of total offender count.

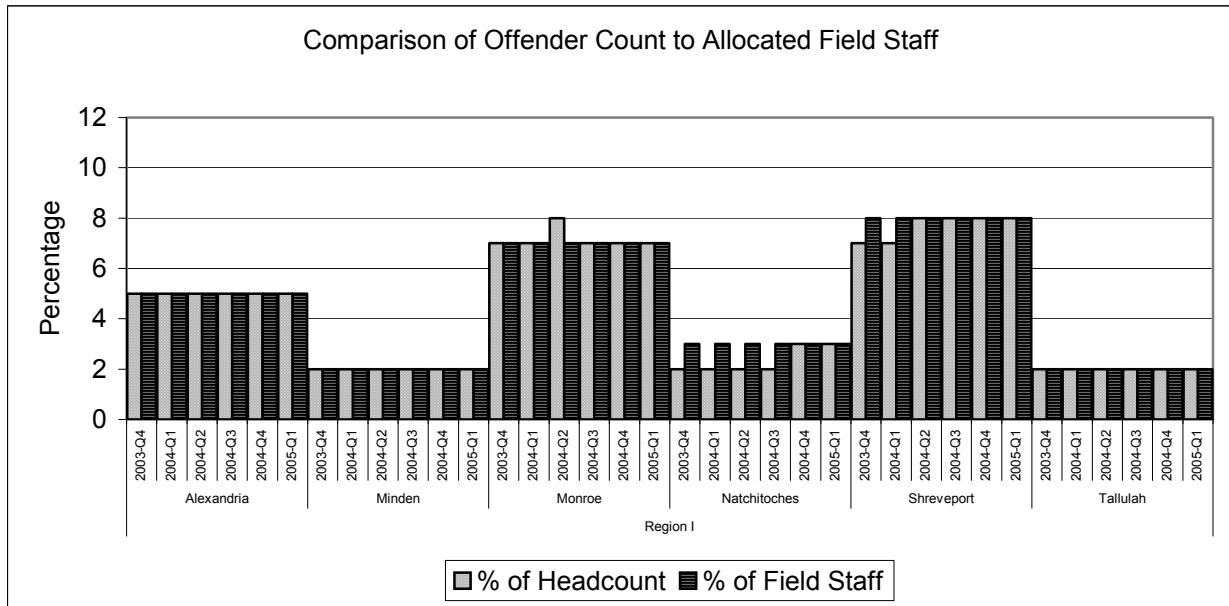
**Field Staff** District percentage of total allocations (Officers I, II, III).

The current allocated field staff total is 549 Officers. However, 2 of these positions may not carry a full caseload as they are assigned special duties with the U. S. Marshal's Office. During Q1 of 2005, an average of 28 officer positions were vacant. With these factors considered, the average caseload is 117 offenders per officer. During Q3 of 2004, in an effort to equalize staffing based on headcount, vacant positions were moved from an overstaffed district to an understaffed district.

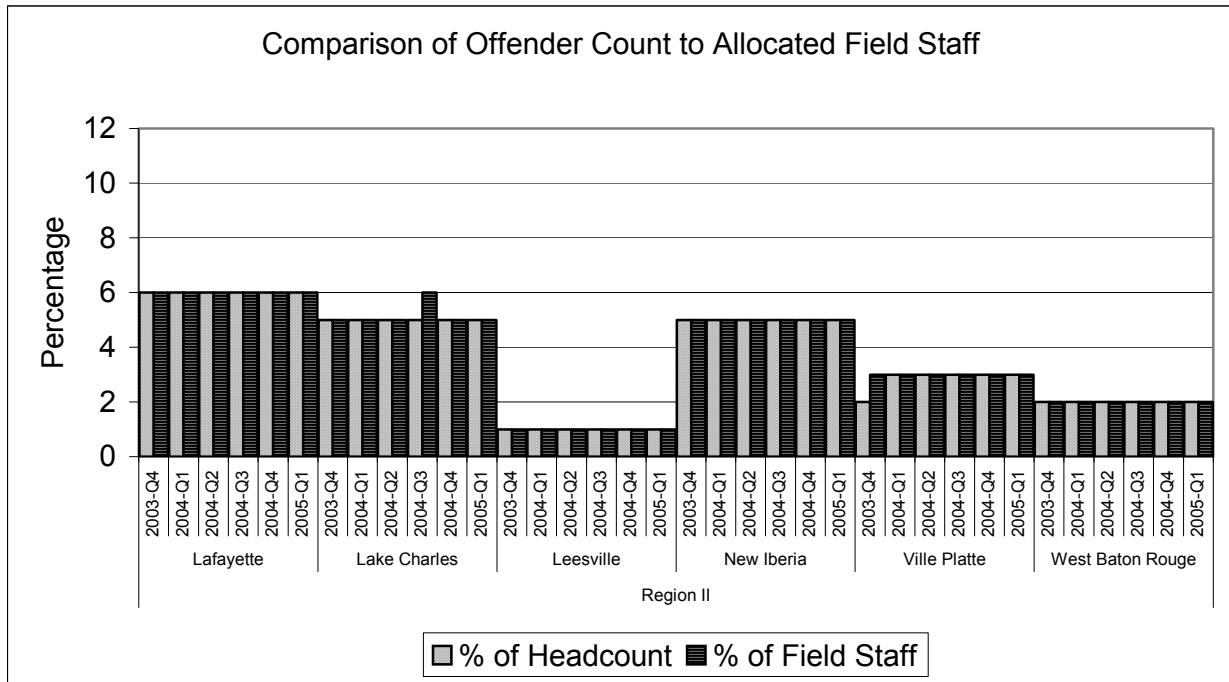
For the period of January thru March 2005, 17 Probation and Parole Officers were hired and 12 officers left the agency.

It may be noted that newly hired officers do not generally carry a full caseload nor do they perform duties expected of a fully trained officer. New officers must attend the POST Academy and fulfill other training mandates before they are assigned a caseload. The training process can take six months to one year to complete. Vacancies and new hires significantly impact the day to day operations of a district office.

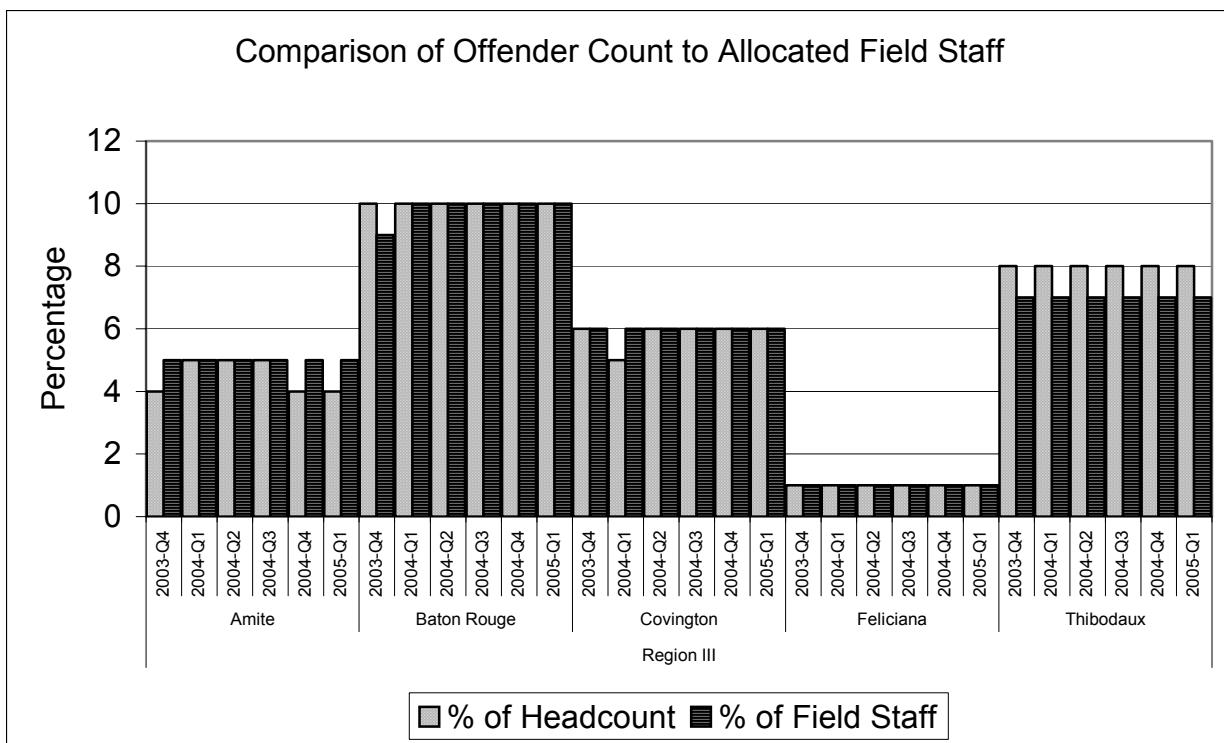
**B.7.i.**



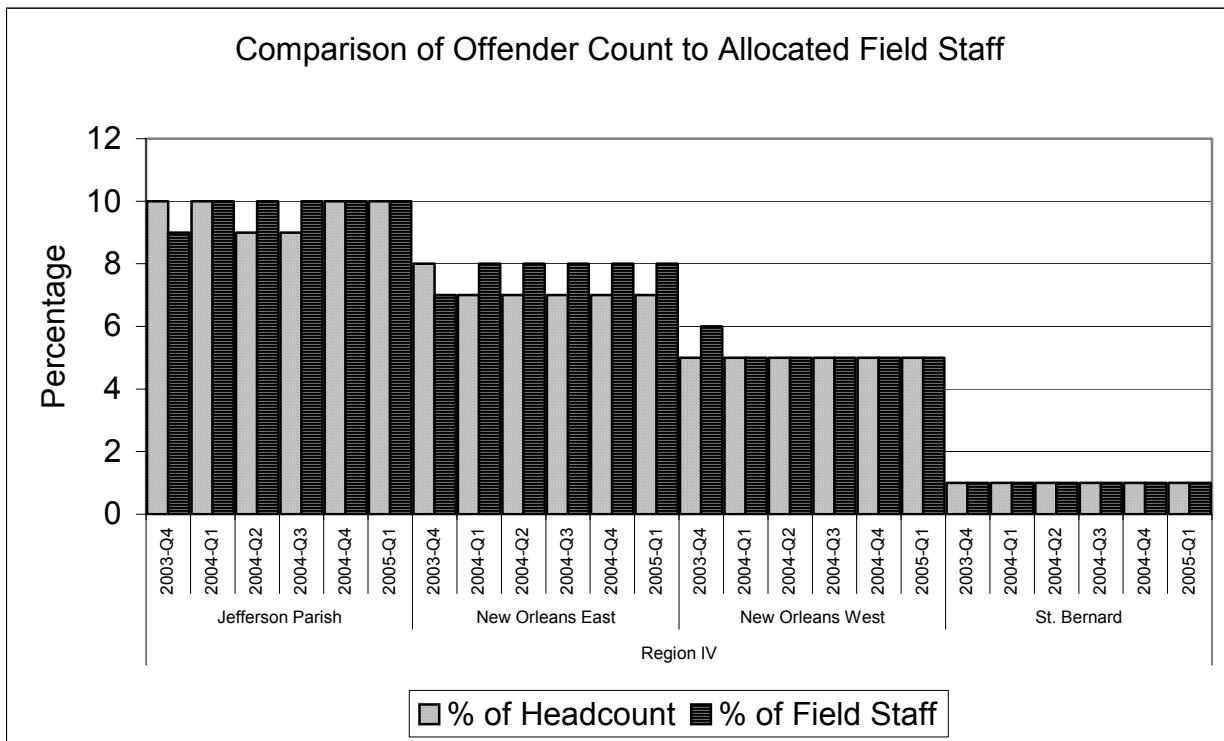
**B.7.ii.**



**B.7.iii.**



**B.7.iv.**



## **8. OFFENDER CONTACTS**

Chart **B.8.a.** measures the number of interpersonal contacts and attempted contacts made with an offender.

**Office Contact:** An interpersonal contact made with an offender in the office, or at a designated meeting place such as a Sheriff's Office, etc.

**Field Contact:** An interpersonal contact in the field with the offender at his residence, employment or other location.

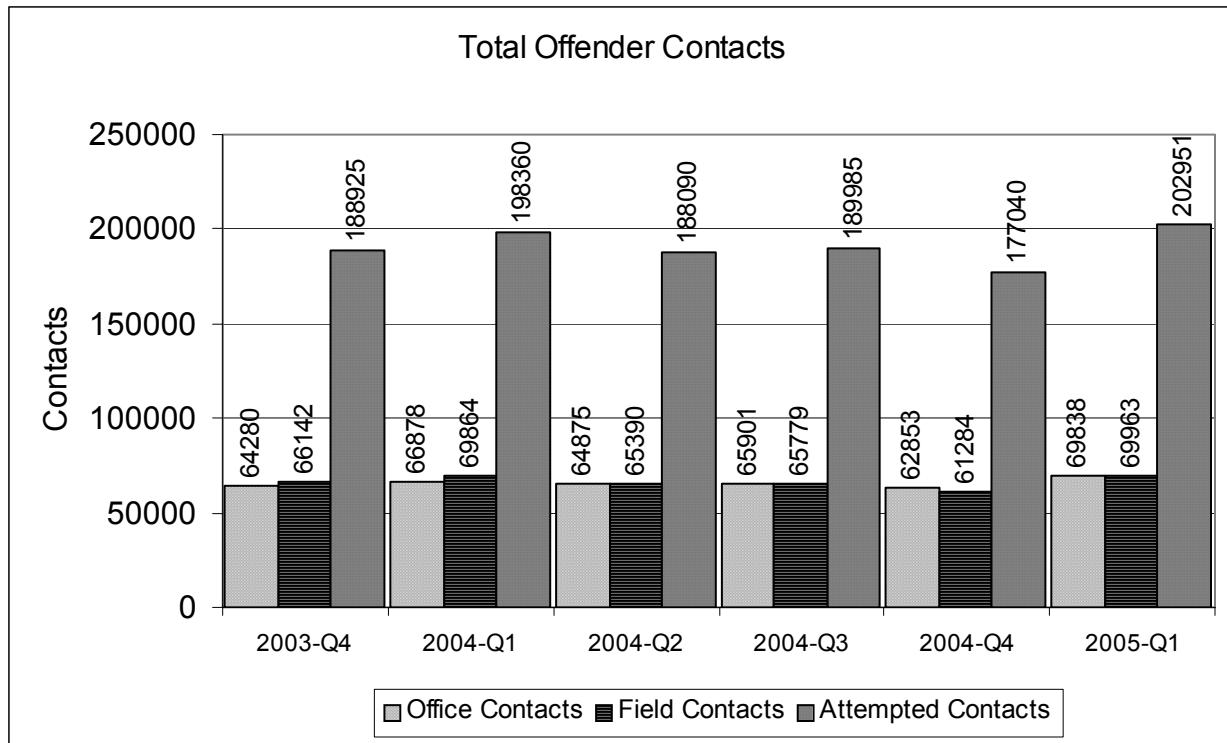
**Attempted Contact:** A contact which was not successful and is generally limited to field contacts. The attempted contacts column in Chart **B.8.a.** reflects the total number of PC's, OV's, and Attempts.

### **Total Statewide Offender Contacts**

When calculating average contacts per officer, vacancies are taken into consideration by subtracting the number of vacancies in each office from their allocated number of field officer positions (Officer I, II, III). Contacts remain high; however, the goal is to move away from a strictly counting contacts driven system and more to a measure of what is done with a case and that violations/successes are addressed. This will take some time to achieve.

It is noted that statewide, in spite of increasing caseloads, investigations and other administrative duties, officers continue to see cases at an exceedingly high level. Offender contacts increased by 12% over last quarter's numbers.

**B.8.a.**



Statewide average number of contacts per officer for Q1 of 2005 is as follows:

Office Contacts = 44

Field Contacts = 44

Attempted Contacts = 128

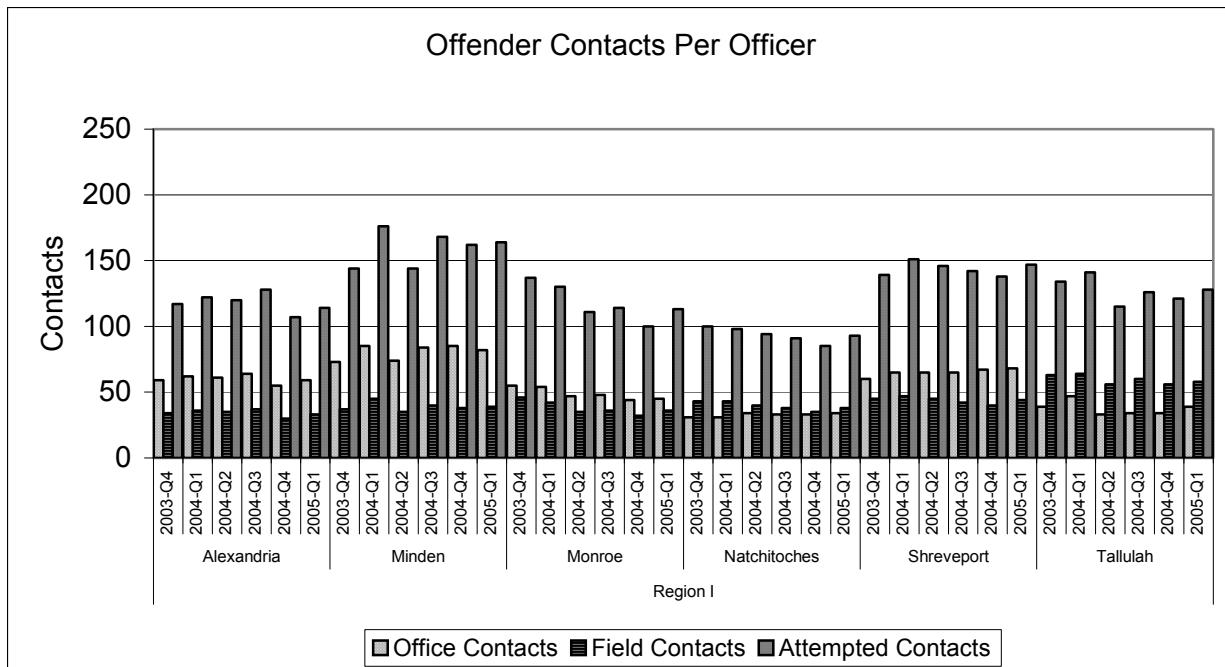
**Average Offender Contacts by Officer**

Region I contact averages:

Office Contacts = 55

Field Contacts = 40

Attempted Contacts = 126

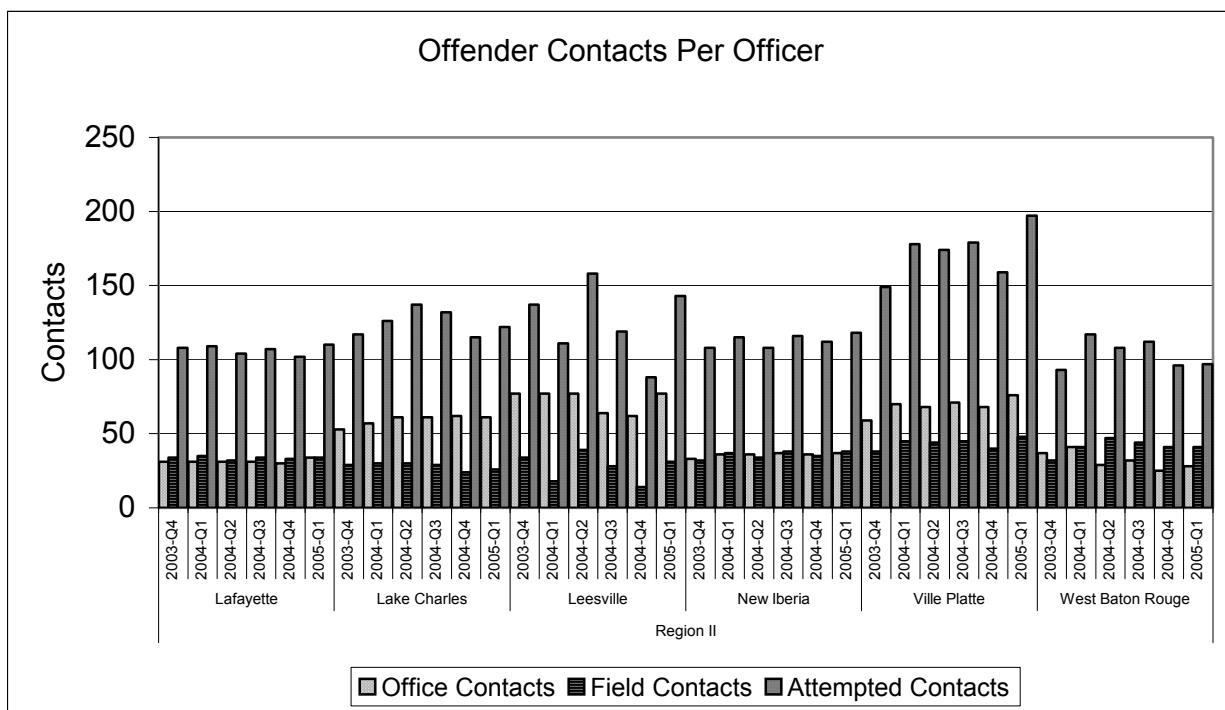
**B.8.b.i.**

Region II contact averages:

Office Contacts = 48

Field Contacts = 35

Attempted Contacts = 125

**B.8.b.ii.**

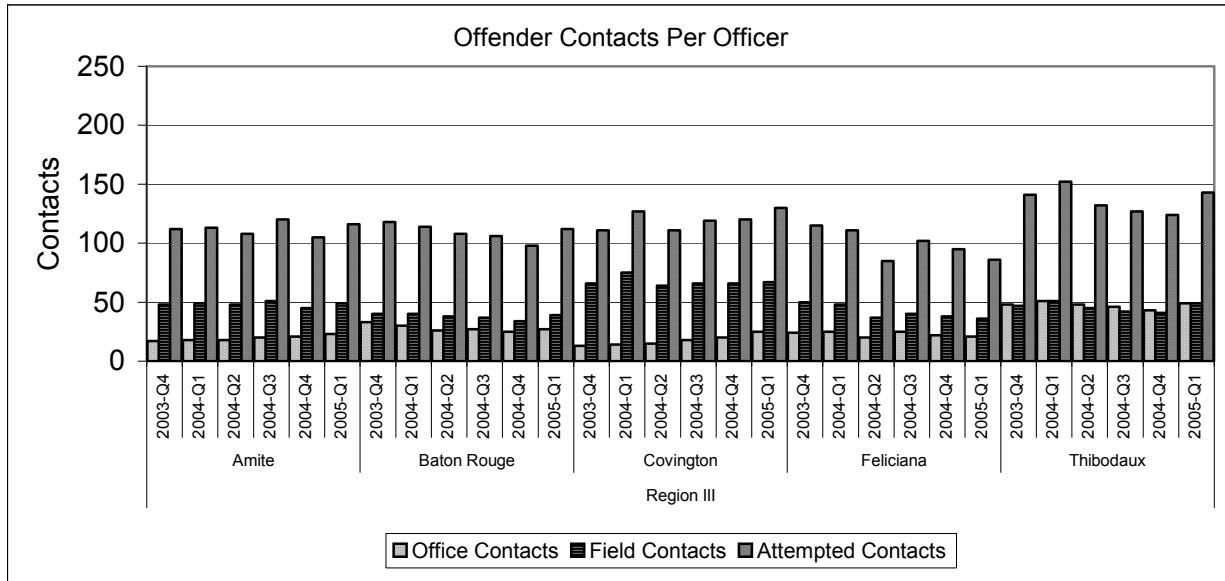
Region III contact averages:

Office Contacts = 35

Field Contacts = 56

Attempted Contacts = 139

**B.8.b.iii.**



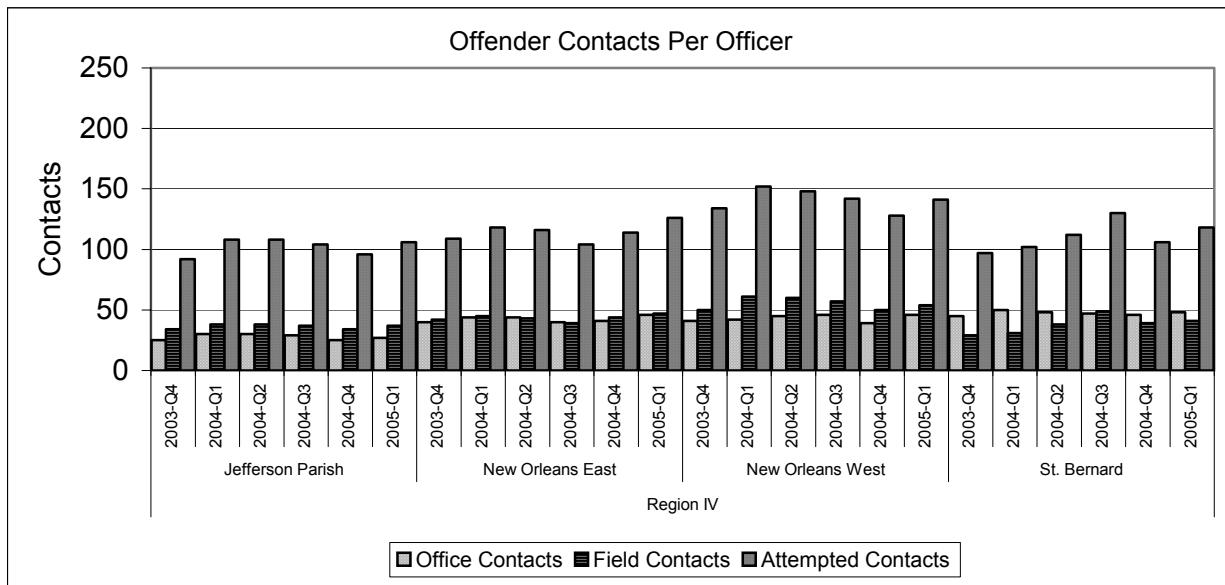
Region IV contact averages:

Office Contacts = 39

Field Contacts = 44

Attempted Contacts = 121

**B.8.b.iv.**



## **9. COLLECTIONS**

### **Total Monies Collected**

Includes supervision fees, victim restitution, fines, court costs, and other fees ordered by the Court or Parole Board.

### **Types of Accounts**

<b>Supervision Fees:</b>	Offenders are assessed monthly fees to defray the cost of supervision. The fee is paid to the Office of Probation & Parole.
<b>Victim Restitution:</b>	Offender ordered to reimburse victims' incurred losses.
<b>Fines And Court Costs:</b>	Collected as ordered by the Court or Parole Board and payable to local Sheriffs' Offices.
<b>Other:</b>	Any money assessed and ordered collected by the Office of Probation & Parole.

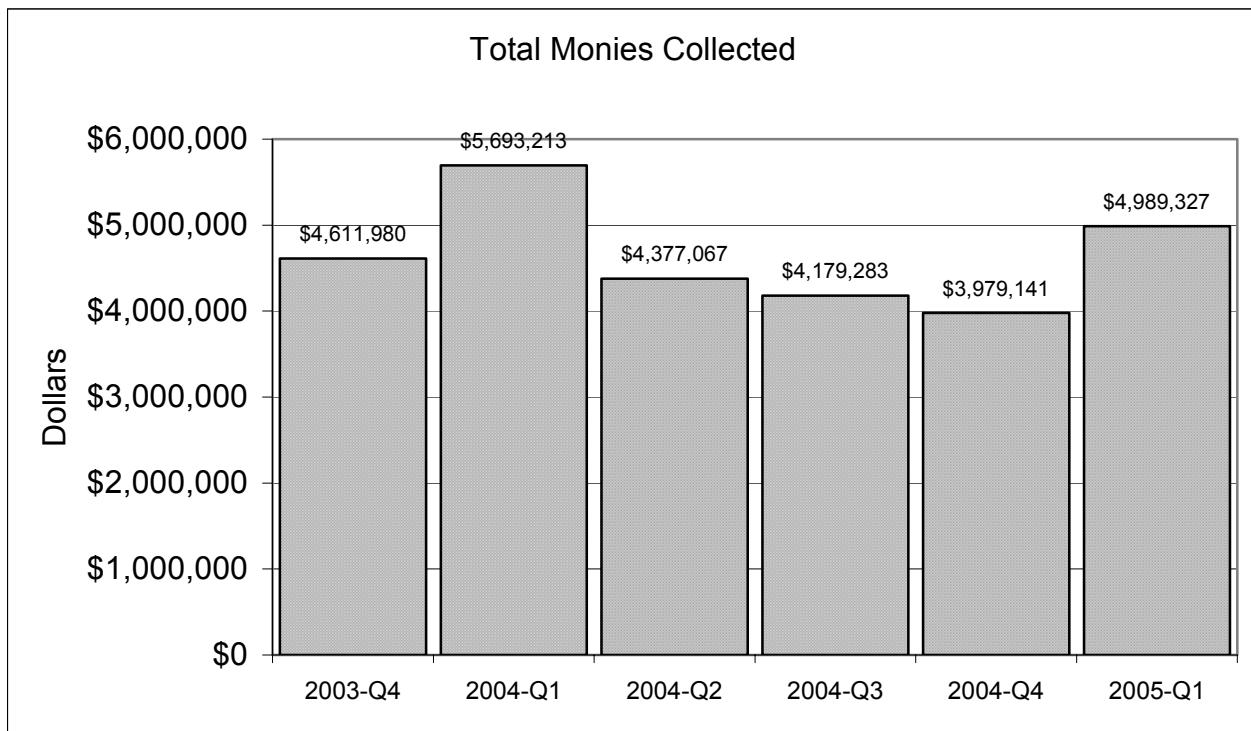
### **Statewide Total Monies Collected**

Large increases in collections from one quarter to the next may be attributed to office wide restitution sweeps, administrative hearings, arrearage letter campaigns, and/or other collection strategies.

Collections for Q1 of 2005 are higher due to the Tax Intercept Program, sweeps, and other collection activities. Increase in caseloads due to position cuts, vacancies, and additional duties also impacts the collection efforts and subsequent drop from Q1 of 2004. Collection accounts will need monitoring.

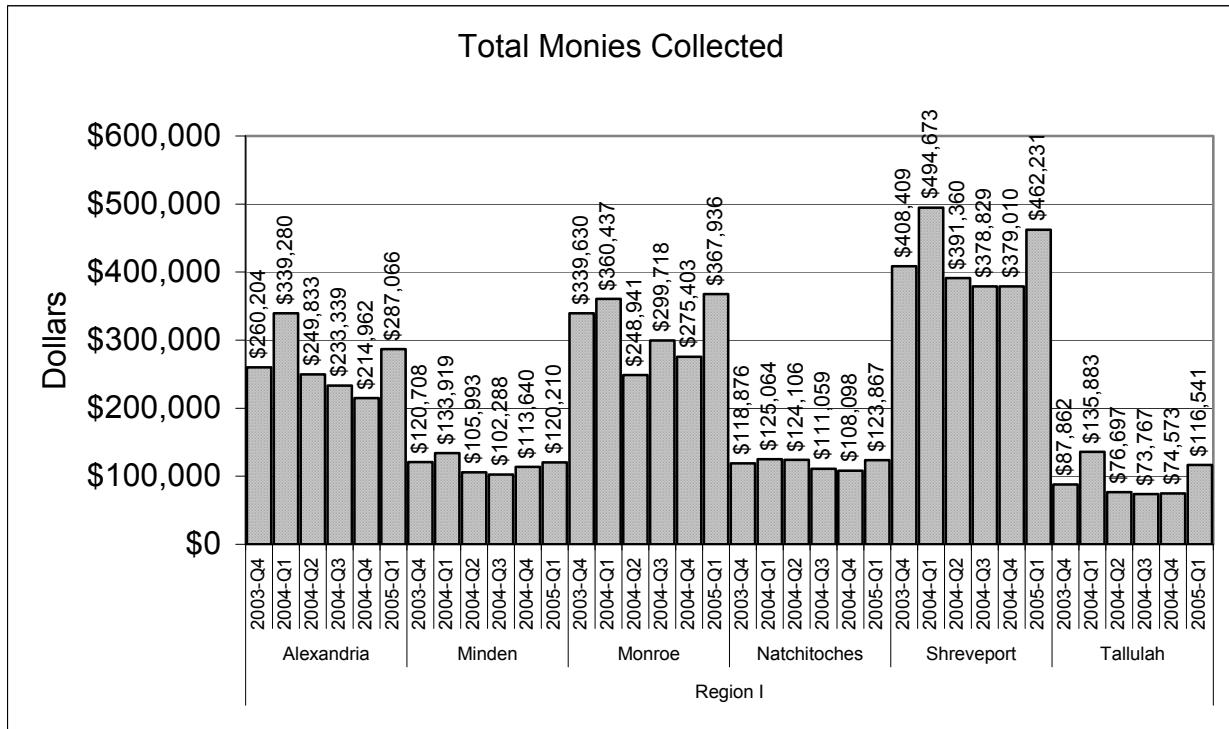
The Collection Sub-Committee met and discussed several different approaches to increase collections. They unanimously decided that the collection percentages should be based on each district's percentage of total population using the projected budget of self generated funds of 12.9 million dollars. A proposal was submitted at the District Administrator's meeting for comments. The sub-committee chairman is in the process of working on a final policy and will have it ready for review by the Director by June 23, 2005.

**B.9.a.**

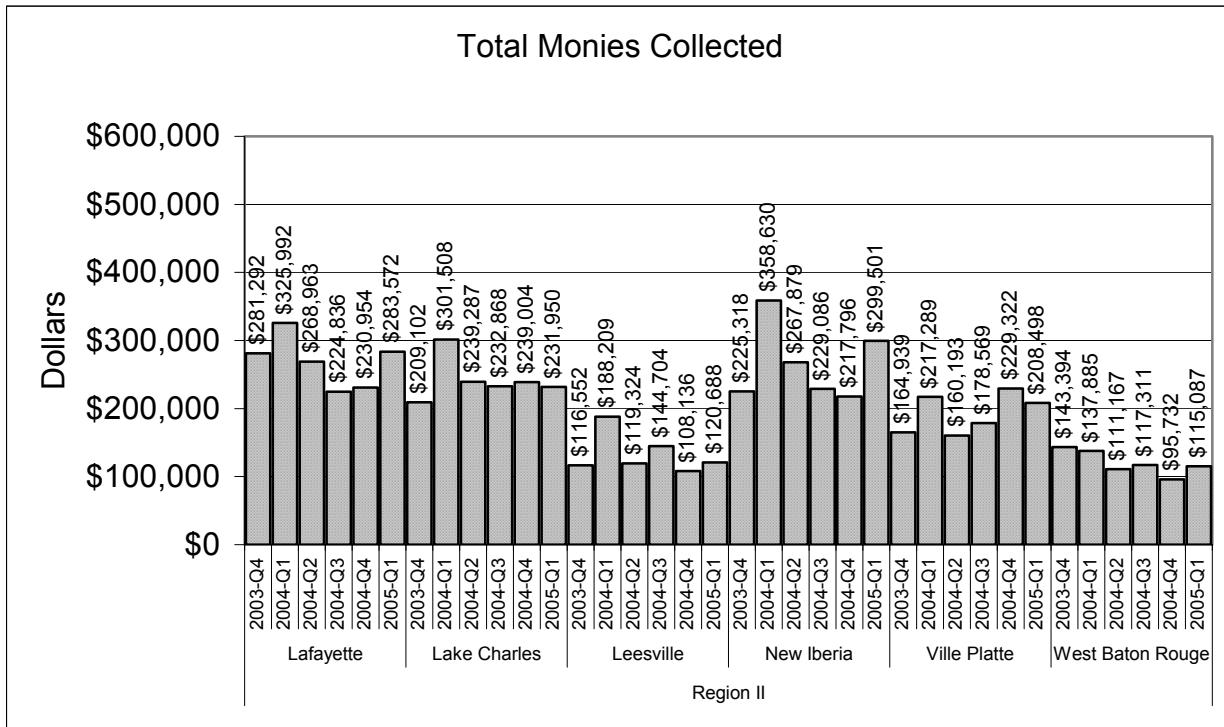


**Total Monies Collected by Region**

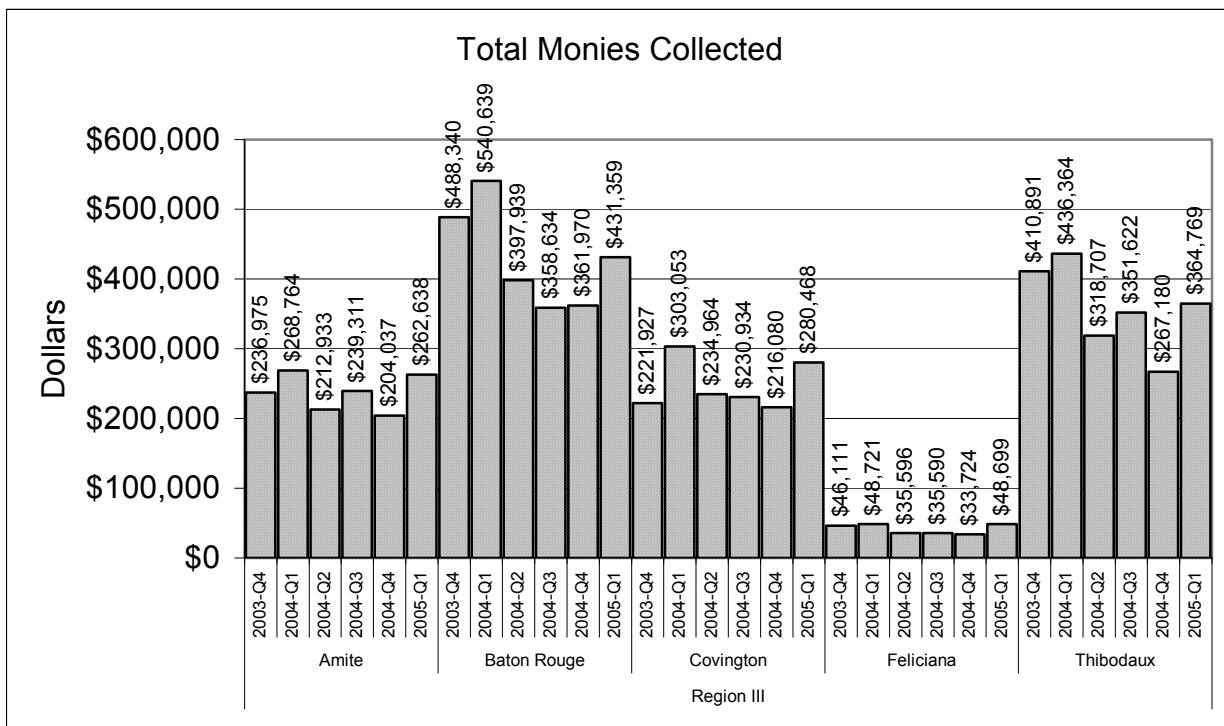
**B.9.b.i.**



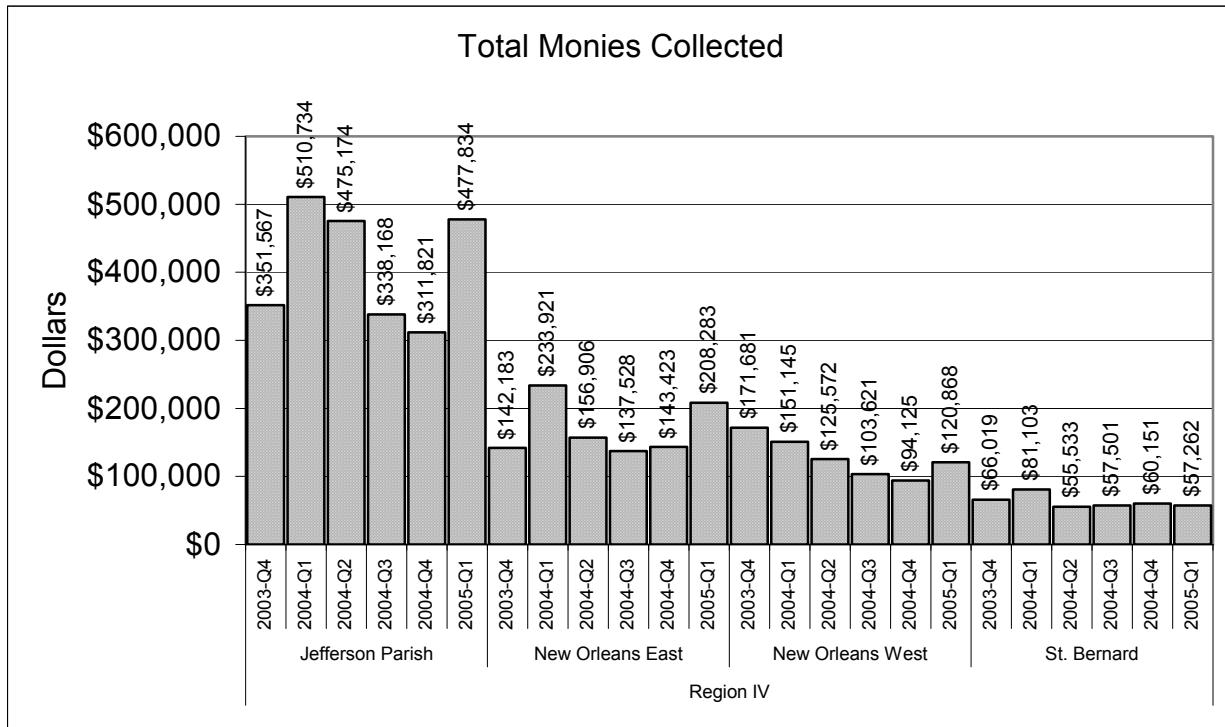
**B.9.b.ii.**



**B.9.b.iii.**



**B.9.b.iv.**



**Percentage of Total Accounts Collected by Region**

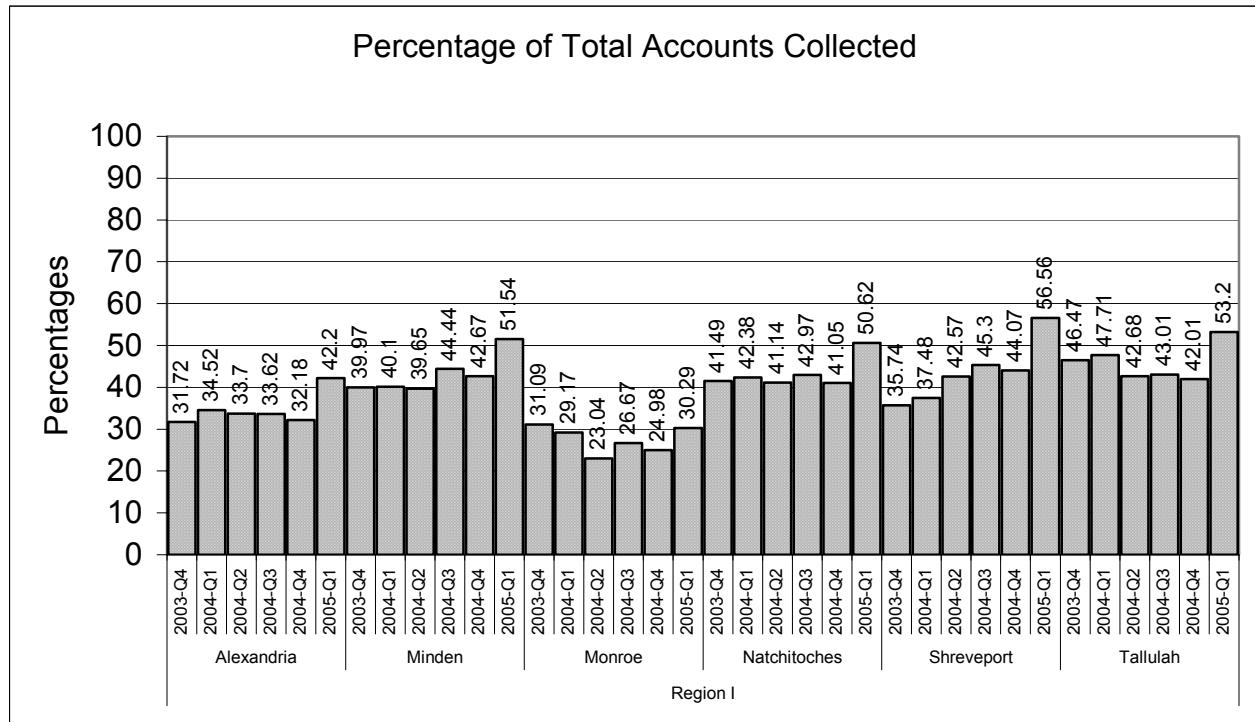
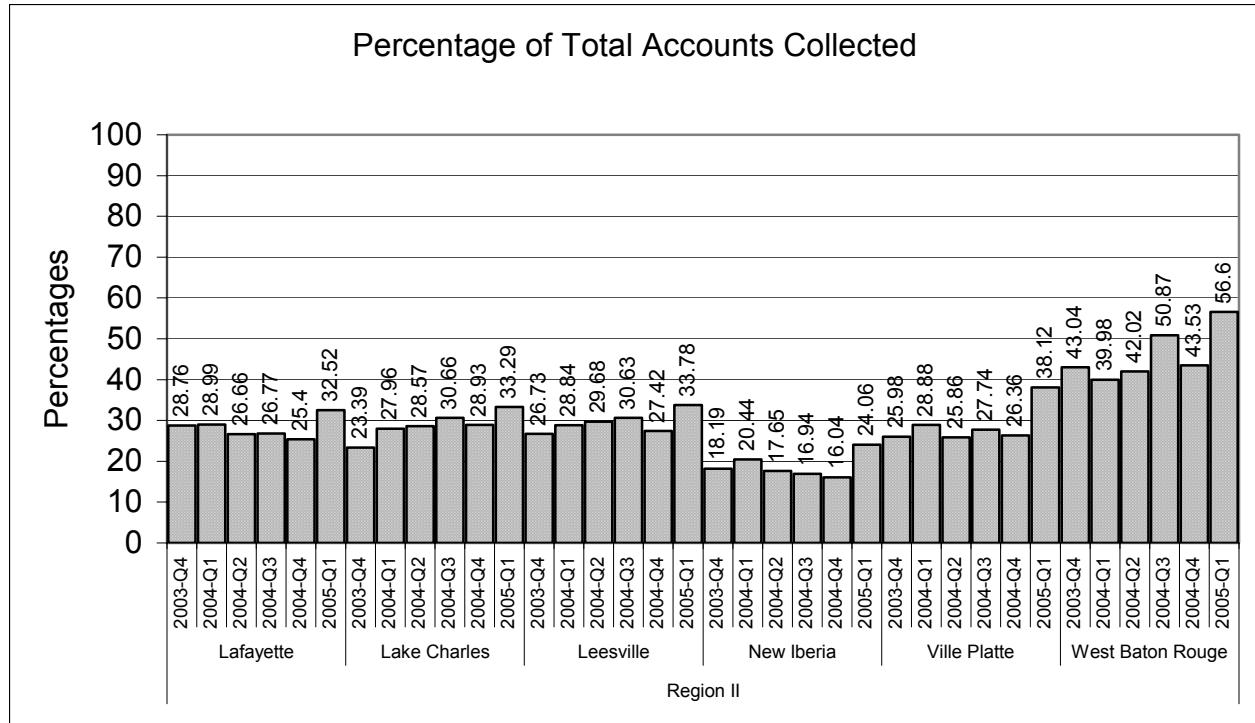
Charts **B.9.c.i.** thru **B.9.c.iv.** reflect the percentage of total active accounts collected.

**Statewide average of accounts collected for Q1 of 2005 is 37% (which is a 5% increase from last quarter).**

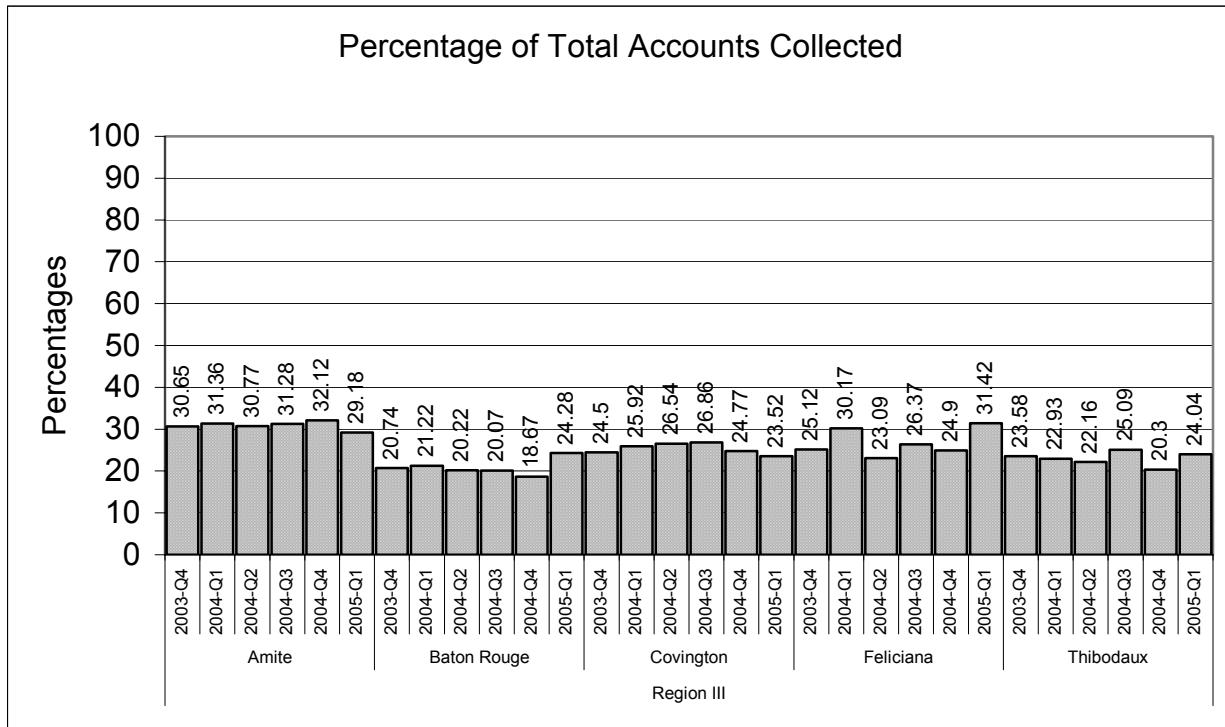
**Region I      47%**  
**Region II     36%**

**Region III    26%**  
**Region IV    33%**

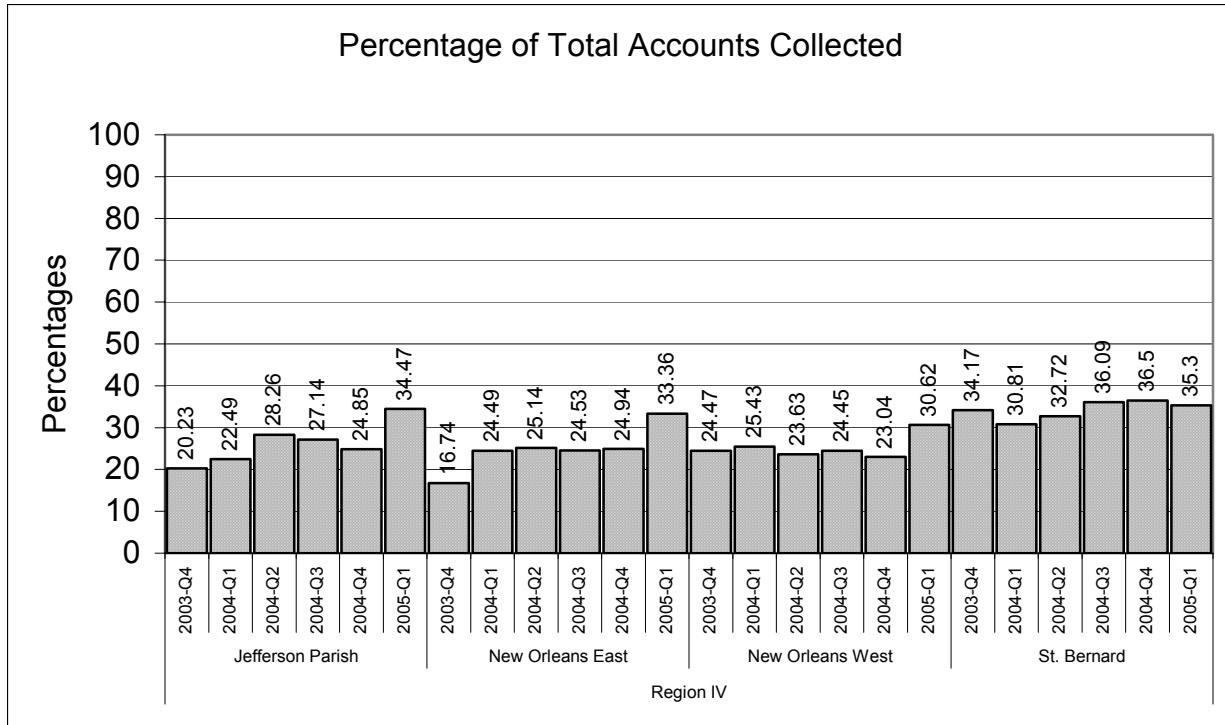
Eighteen of the 21 districts improved their collection of accounts for this quarter.

**B.9.c.i.****B.9.c.ii.**

**B.9.c.iii.**



**B.9.c.iv.**



## Percentage of Total Monies Collected

Charts **B.9.d.i.** thru **B.9.d.iv.** reflect the percentage of monies collected. Payment of arrearages or restitution sweeps will reflect a higher percentage of monies collected, but may not show an increase in the percentage of accounts collected.

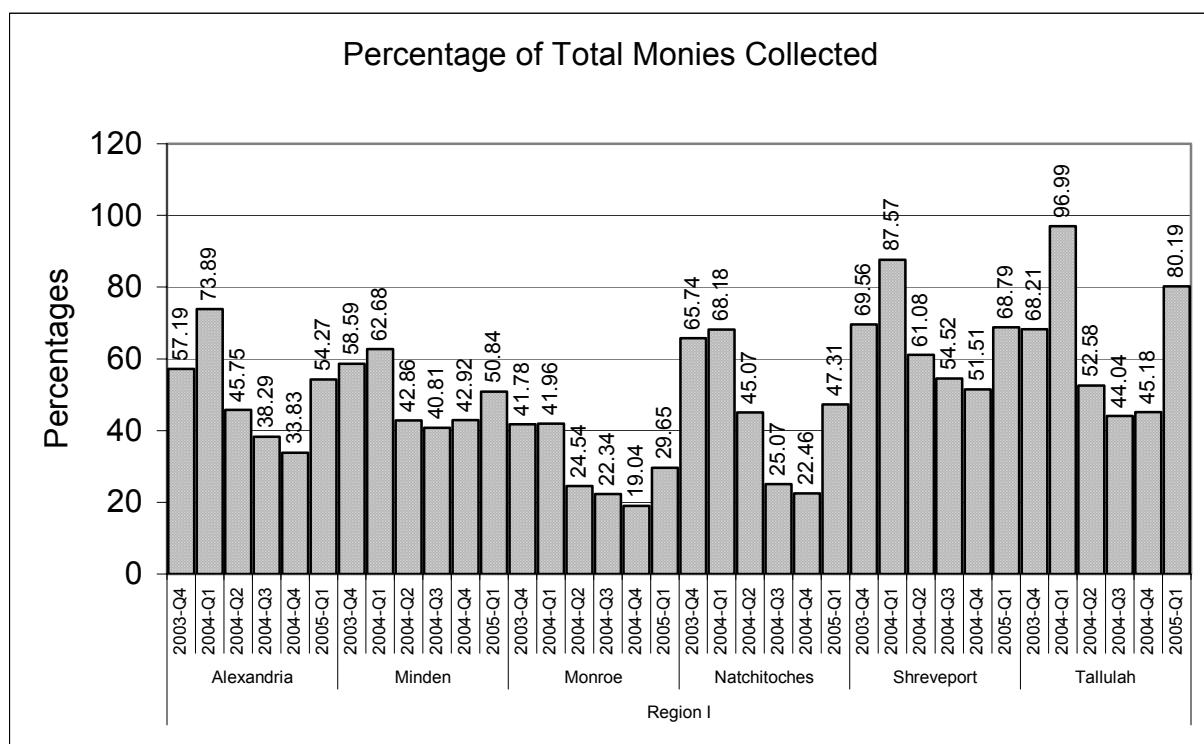
The percentage of total monies collected dropped in 2004 due to an error detected in the CAJUN program. The program was not capturing the collectible amount on all accounts. The error was caught at the end of Q1 of 2004, resulting in the most significant drop. The regional averages reflected now are closer than before the error was detected. Collections must be monitored closely.

**Statewide average for Q1 of 2005 is 48% (which is a 12% increase from last quarter)**

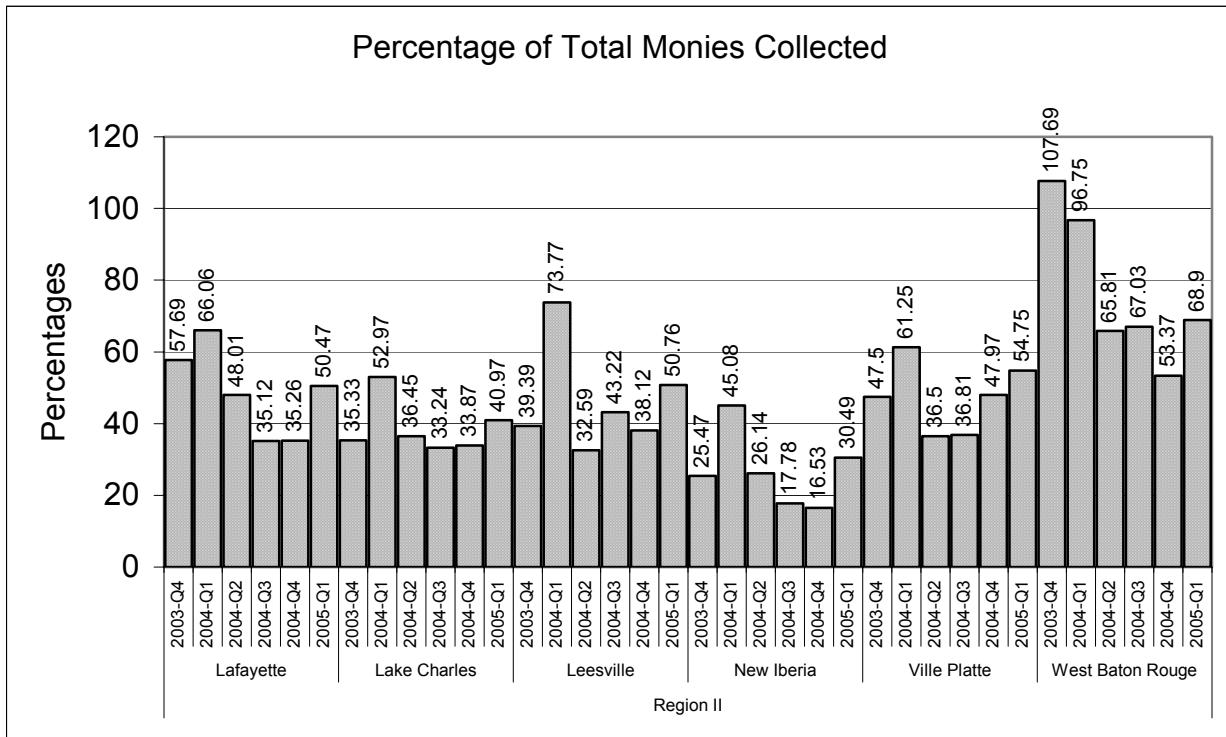
**Region I      55%**  
**Region II     49%**

**Region III    39%**  
**Region IV    47%**

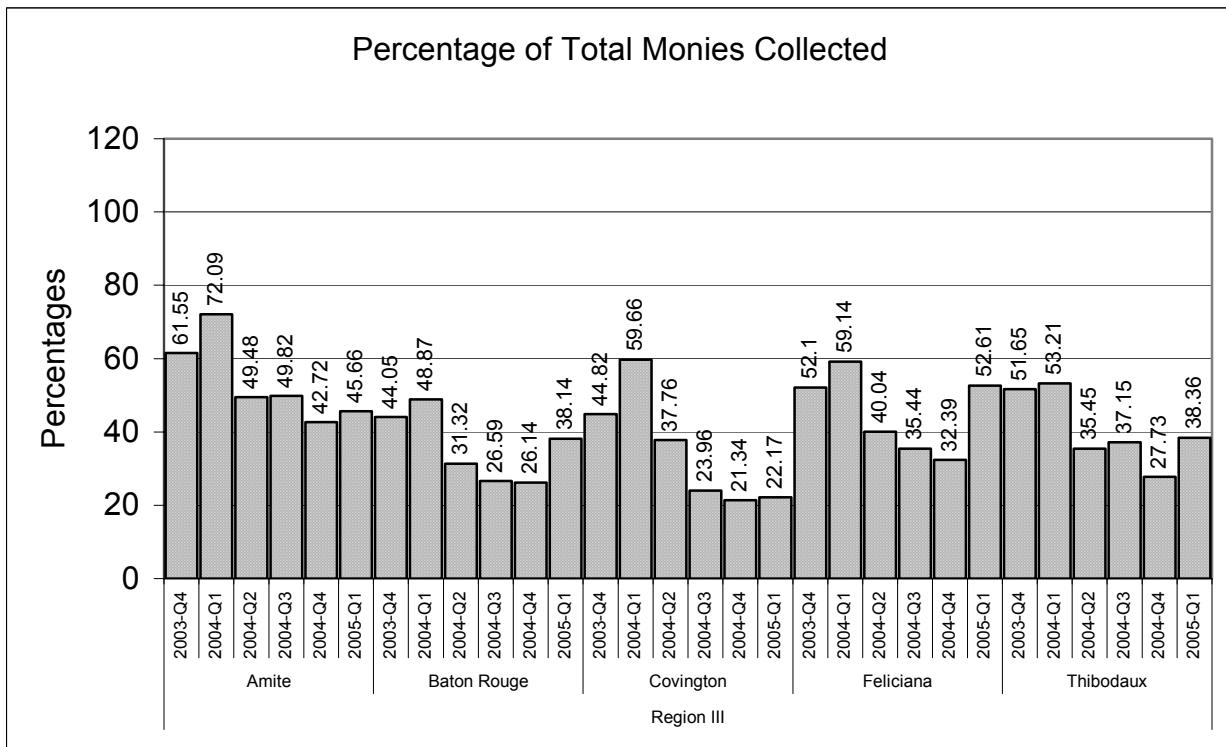
### **B.9.d.i.**

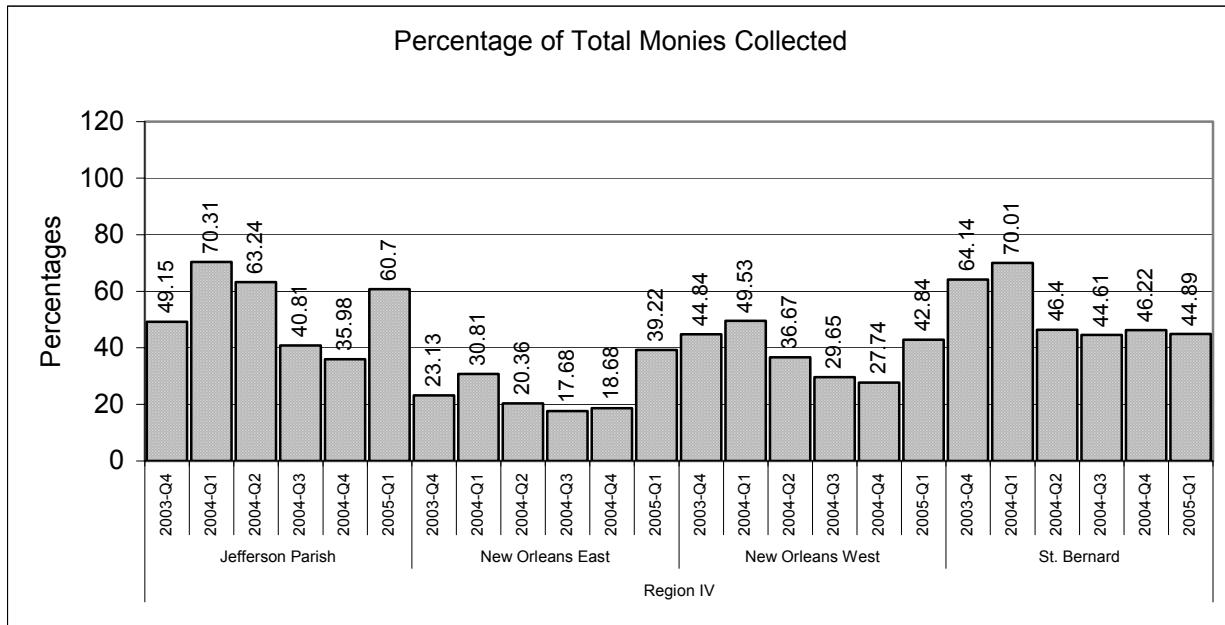


**B.9.d.ii.**



**B.9.d.iii.**



**B.9.d.iv.**

## 10. ELECTRONIC MONITORING USAGE

**Electronic Monitoring:** A device that provides 24-hour monitoring, data, and savings in time for Probation and Parole Officers. Electronic monitoring is not a substitute for actual supervision by the officer. Evaluation, analysis, and decision making by the officer are still crucial factors in supervision.

**Operational:** Average number of units for the quarter in working condition.

**In Use:** Operational units in use.

It is encouraging to note electronic monitoring usage continues to increase and is an essential alternative to incarceration. Significant drop from Q3 of 2004 to Q1 of 2005 – 93% to 81% was mostly as a result of converting old equipment and we anticipate the return of high usage during the next quarter.

Statewide average use of electronic monitoring units for Q1 of 2005 is 81%.

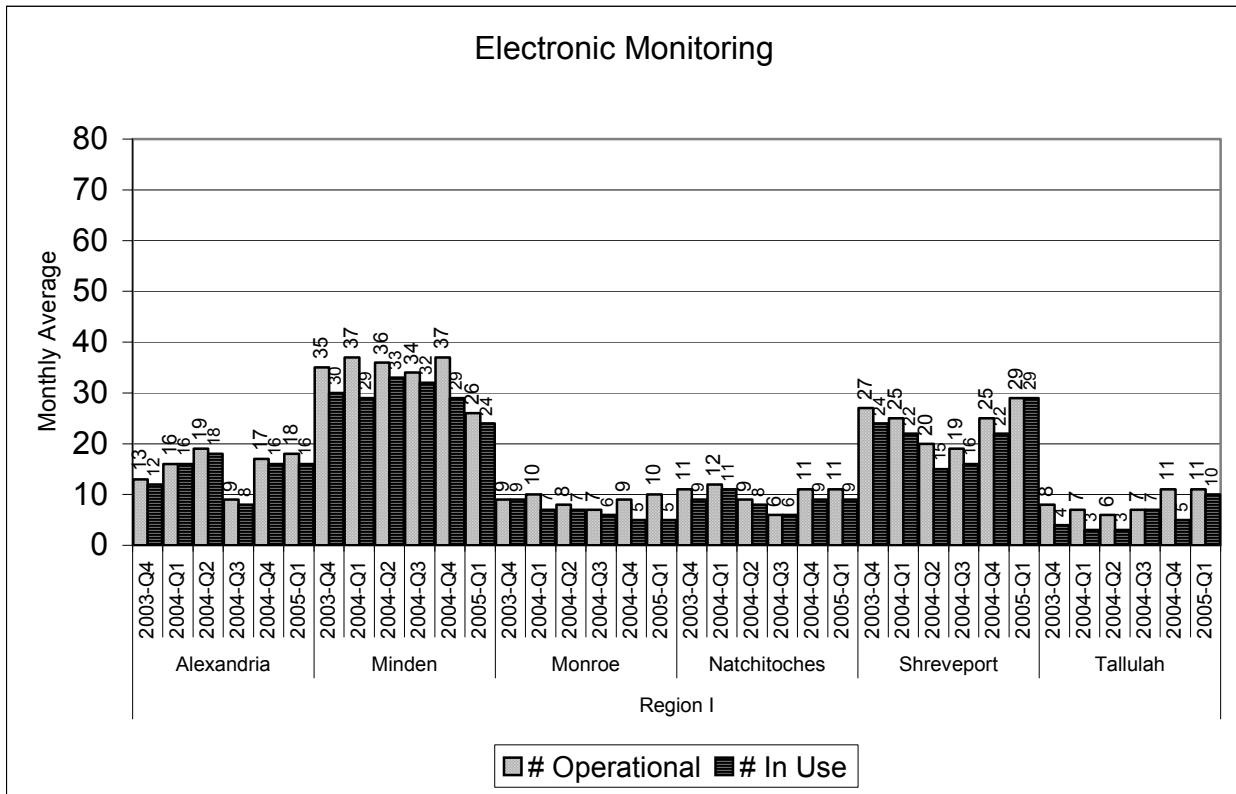
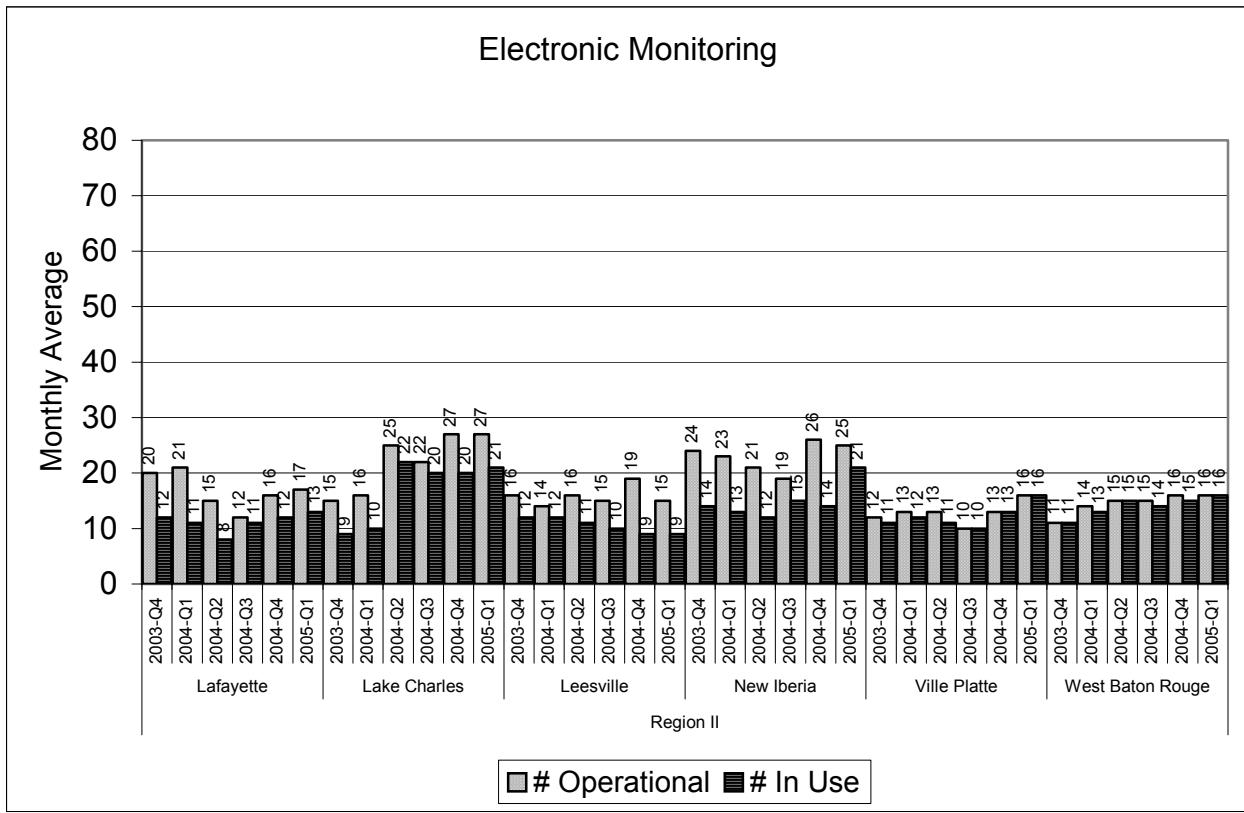
**Regional percentages of usage for Q1 of 2005 are as follows:**

**Region I**  
**Region II**

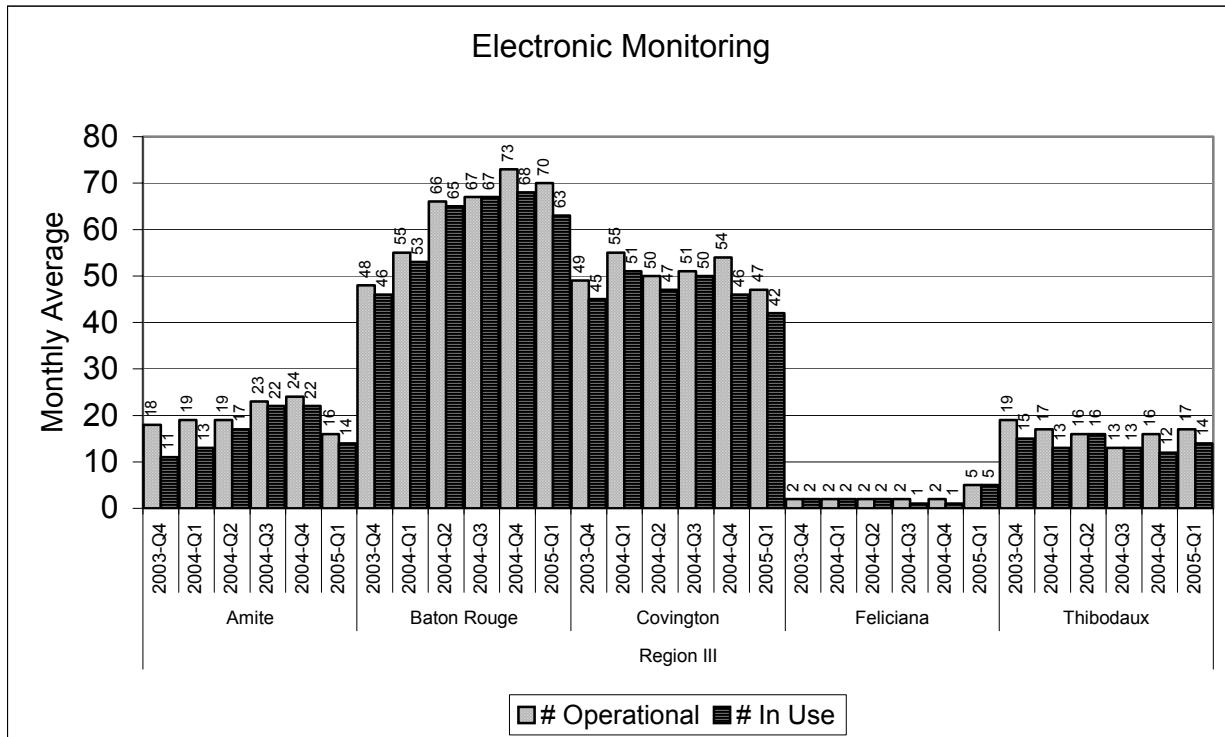
**82%**  
**71%**

**Region III**  
**Region IV**

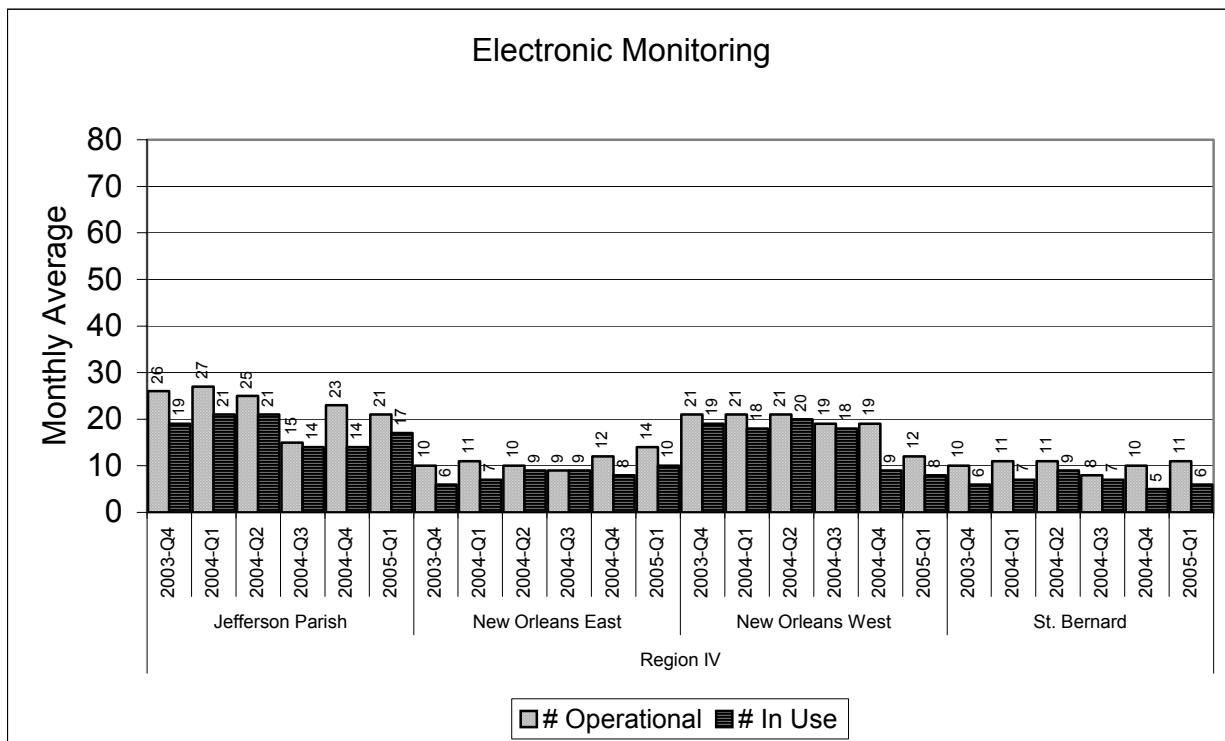
**89%**  
**75%**

**B.10.i.****B.10.ii.**

**B.10.iii.**



**B.10.iv.**



## **11. DRUG SCREENING**

Drug Screening may be conducted as a special condition of supervision ordered by the Court or Parole Board. Screens may also be conducted randomly or for reasonable suspicion.

### **Number of Drug Screens Conducted and Percentage with Positive Results**

Chart **B.11.a.** depicts the percentage of population tested for usage of cocaine, THC (marijuana), amphetamines, or other illicit substances. Chart **B.11.b.** reflects the percentage of those tested with positive results.

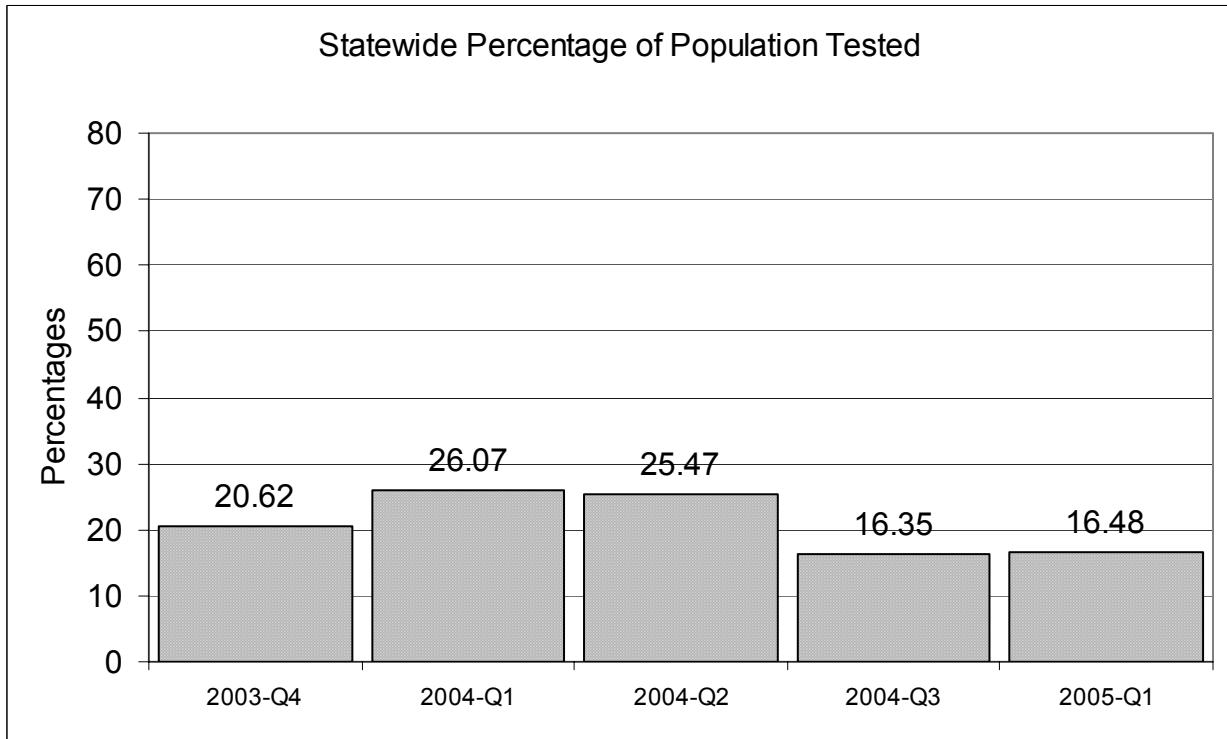
Percentages with positive results reflect the total number of tests conducted, not the number of offenders tested. Some offenders may have multiple drug screens conducted in one month, particularly those in drug court.

Several districts have very active drug courts and generally test a higher percentage of offenders as special conditions of their supervision in drug court, thus resulting in a larger percentage of offenders tested.

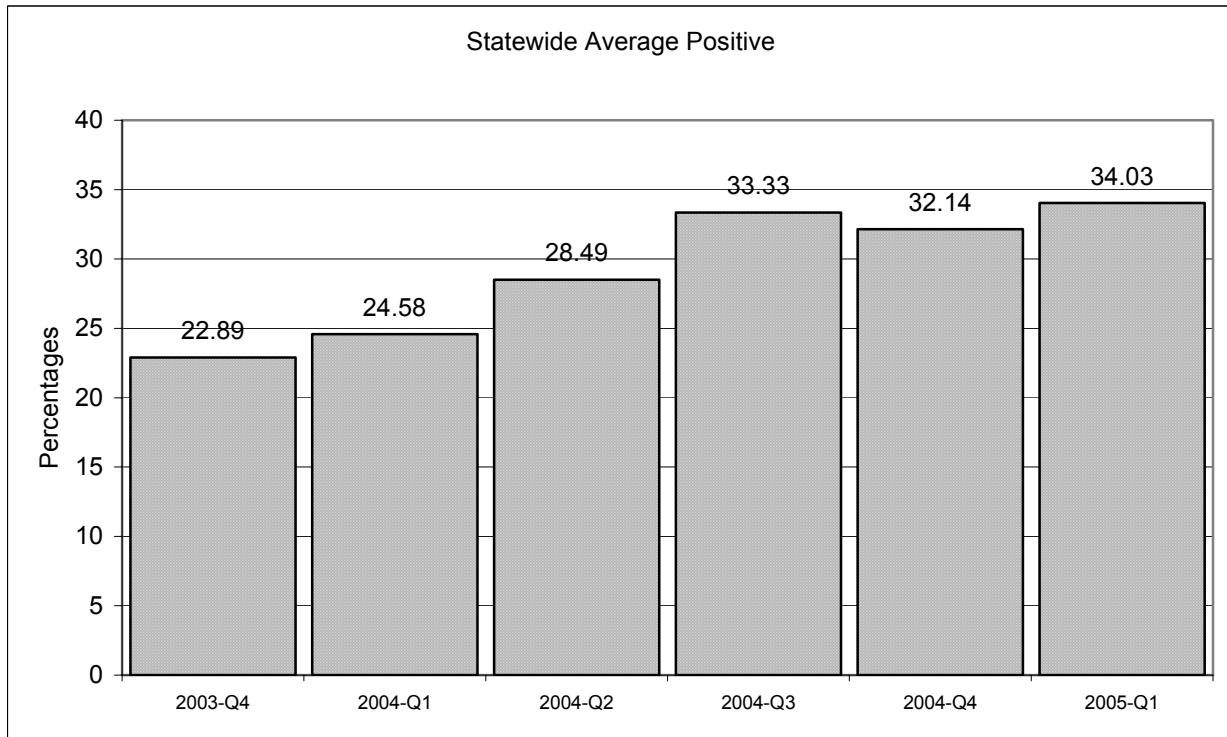
There are several issues in drug testing currently under review. There is inconsistency in the percentage of cases tested across the districts that needs to be corrected. Due to a decrease in funding available for drug testing, with a limited number of tests, the priority will be to test for cause rather than random. The entire drug testing policy is under review and will be revised to ensure consistency in not only testing, but proper responses and actions are taken when there is a positive drug test.

Seven districts: Alexandria, Covington, Lake Charles, New Orleans East, Thibodaux, Ville Platte, and West Baton Rouge, are participating in a two month pilot drug testing program which began April 1 and will continue thru May 31, 2005. The April 2005 results reflected significant improvement as evidenced by an overall reduction. The consensus of the drug testing committee, is that the new policy and procedures are helping accomplish consistency and resulting in comparable statistics. After evaluating the May results, the Supervision Policy Committee will meet to decide whether the pilot will be expanded statewide. They are also working on proposals for accountability systems to ensure proper sanctioning after positive tests. However, the above pilot results will not be reflected until next quarter.

**B.11.a.**

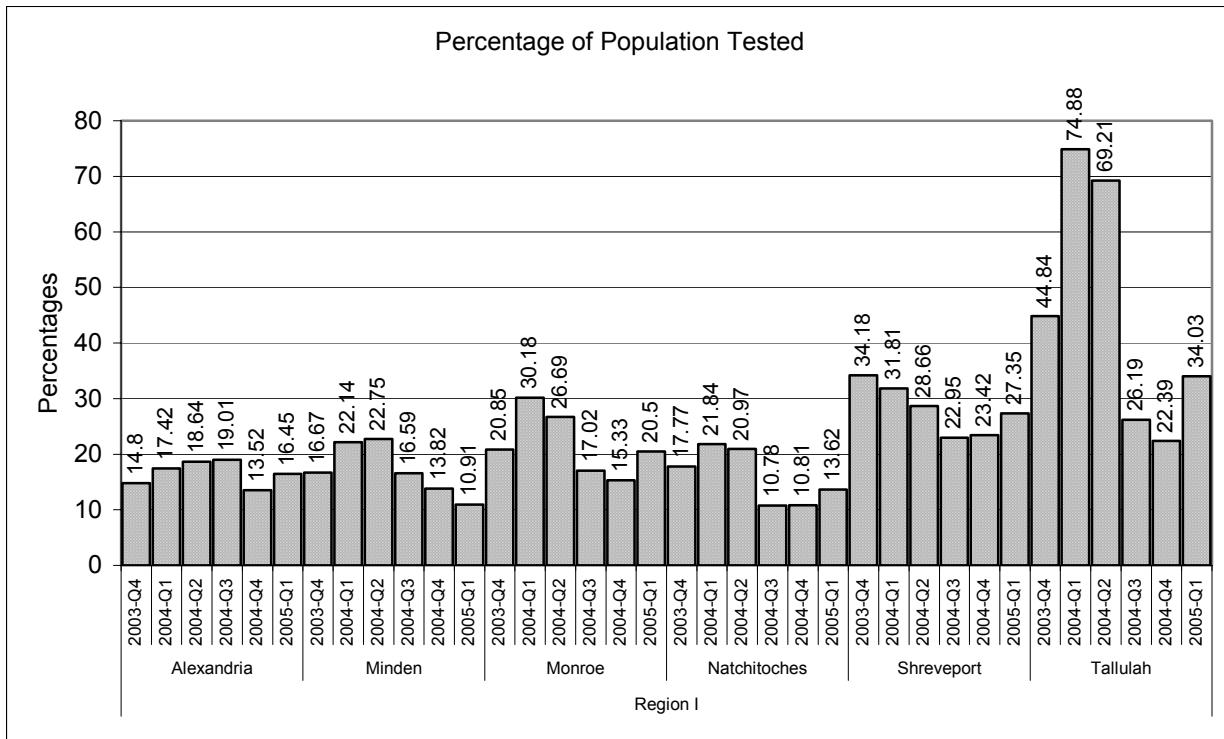


**B.11.b.**

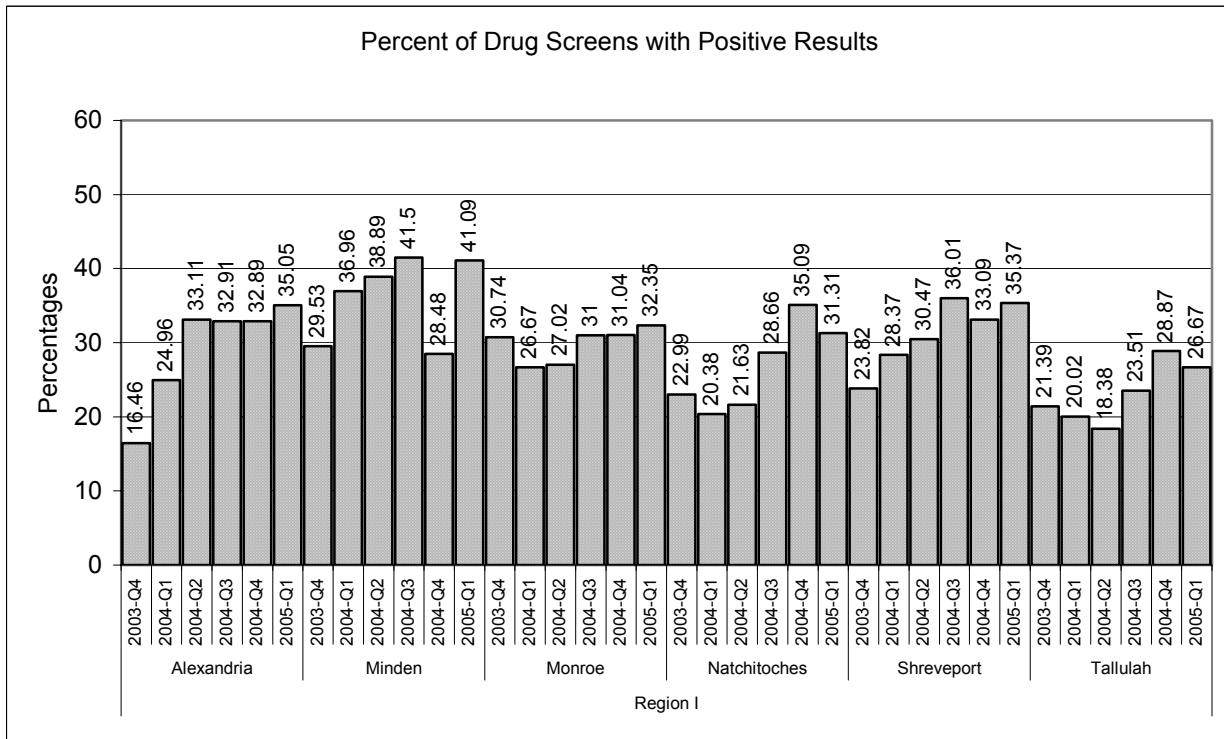


## Percentage of Population Tested and Percentages with Positive Results by Region

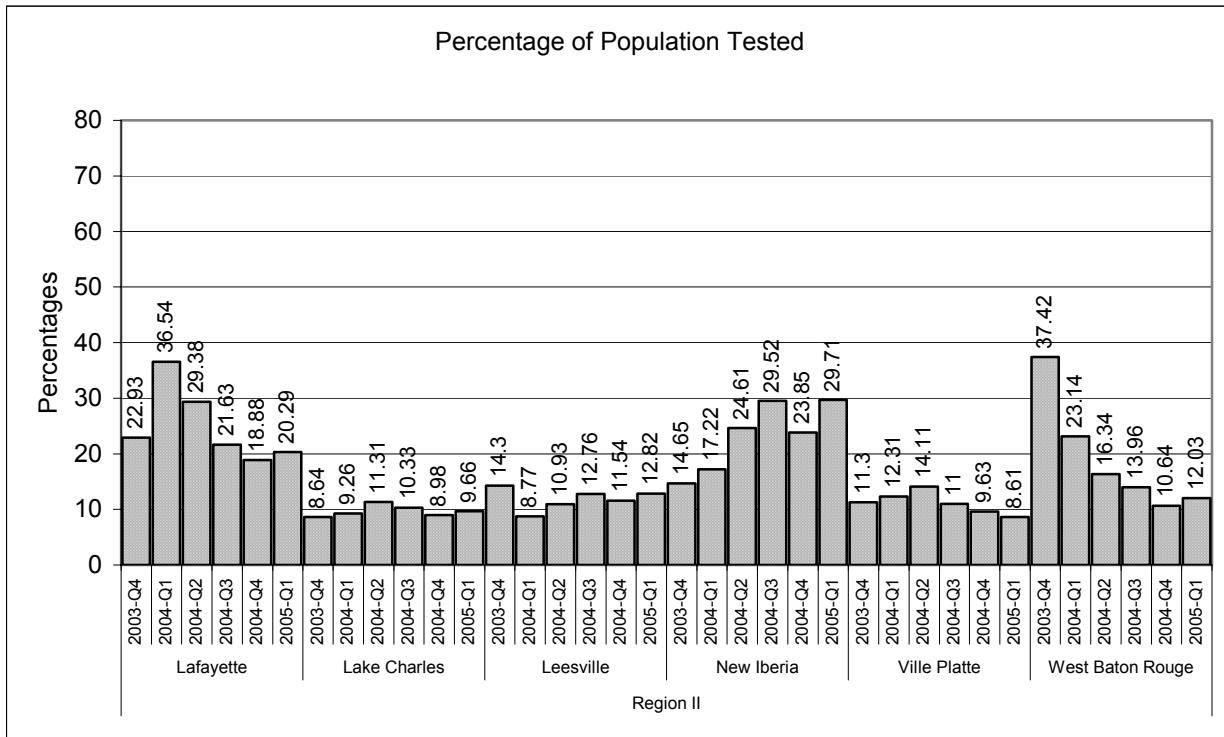
### B.11.a.i



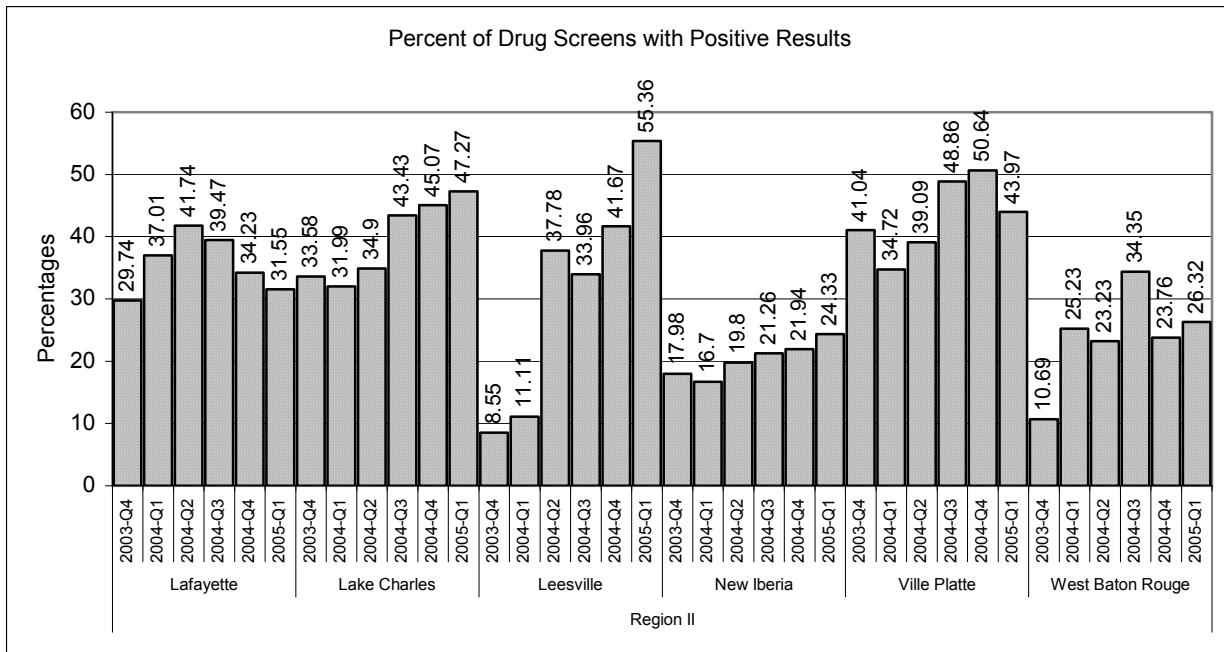
### B.11.b.i.

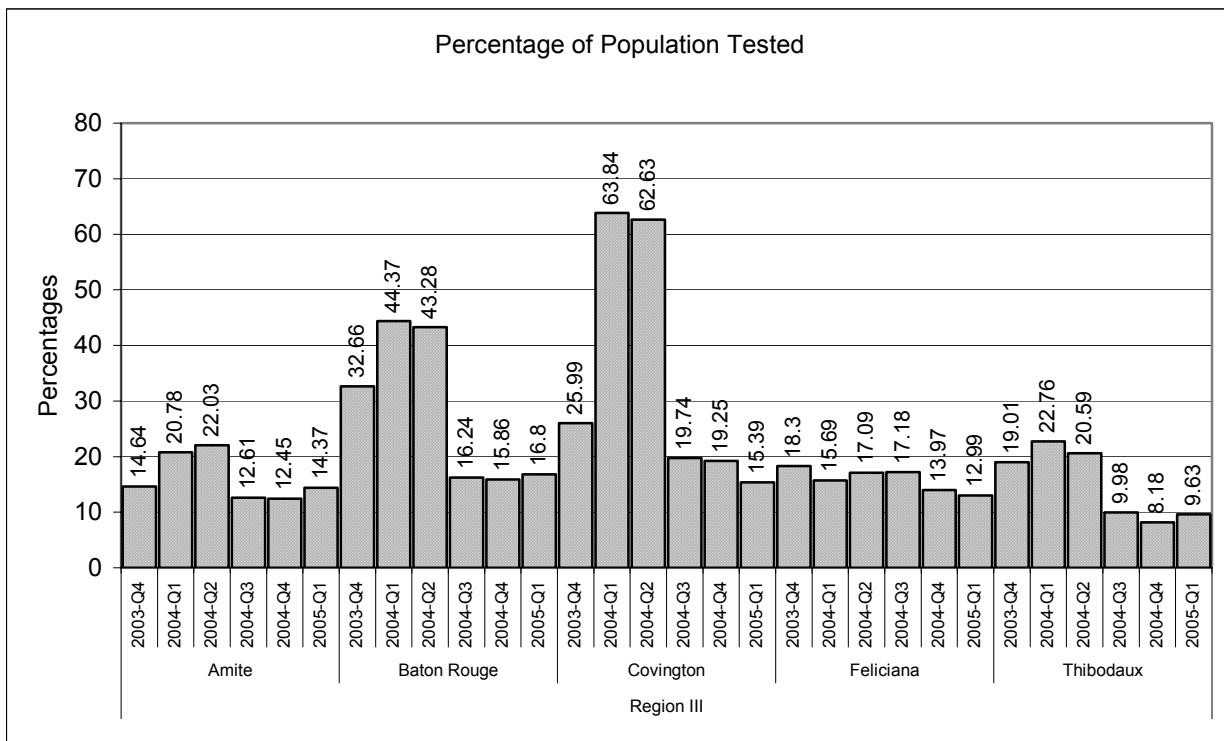
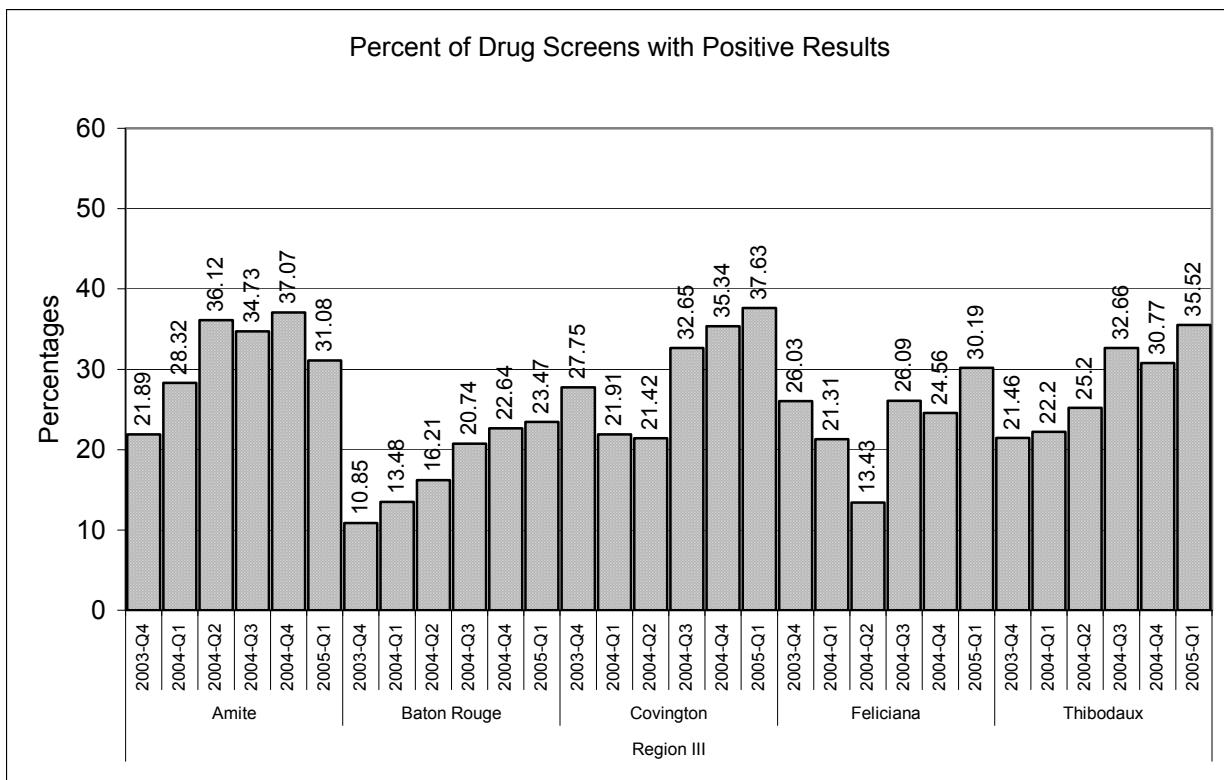


**B.11.a.ii.**

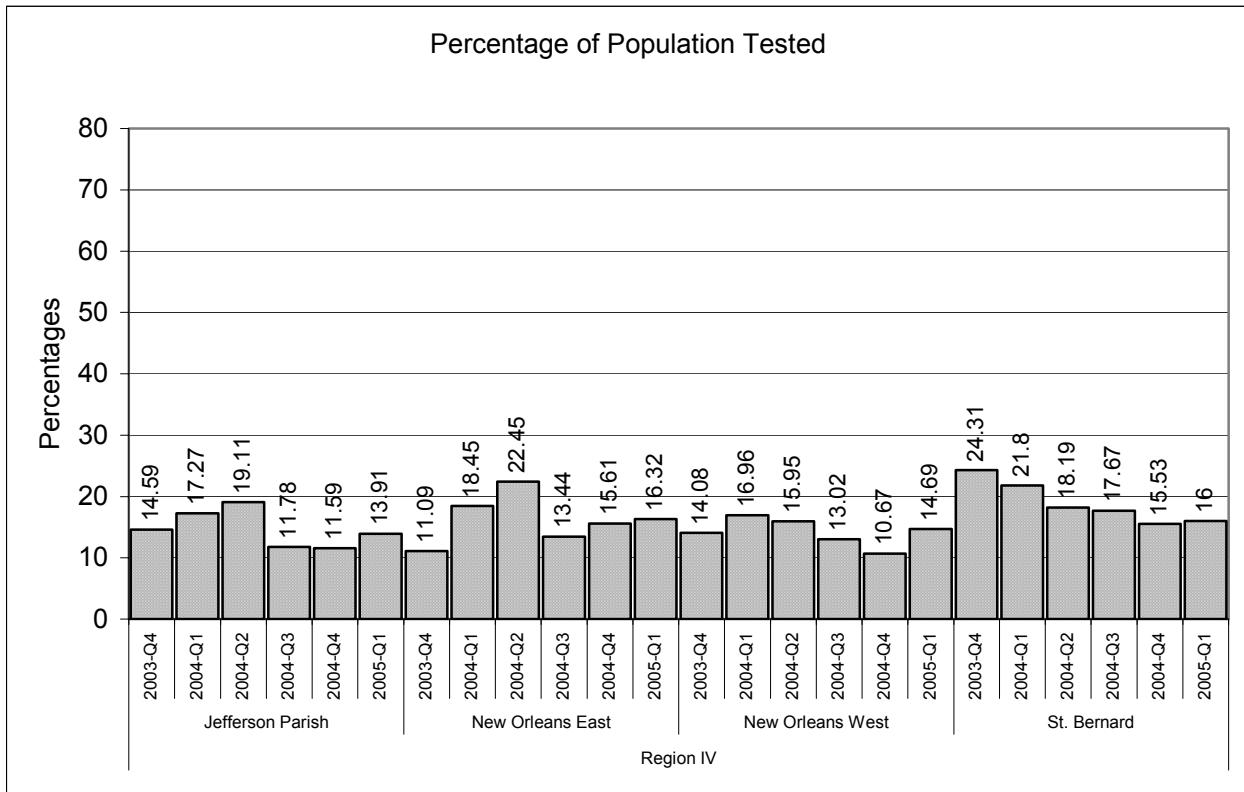


**B.11.b.ii.**

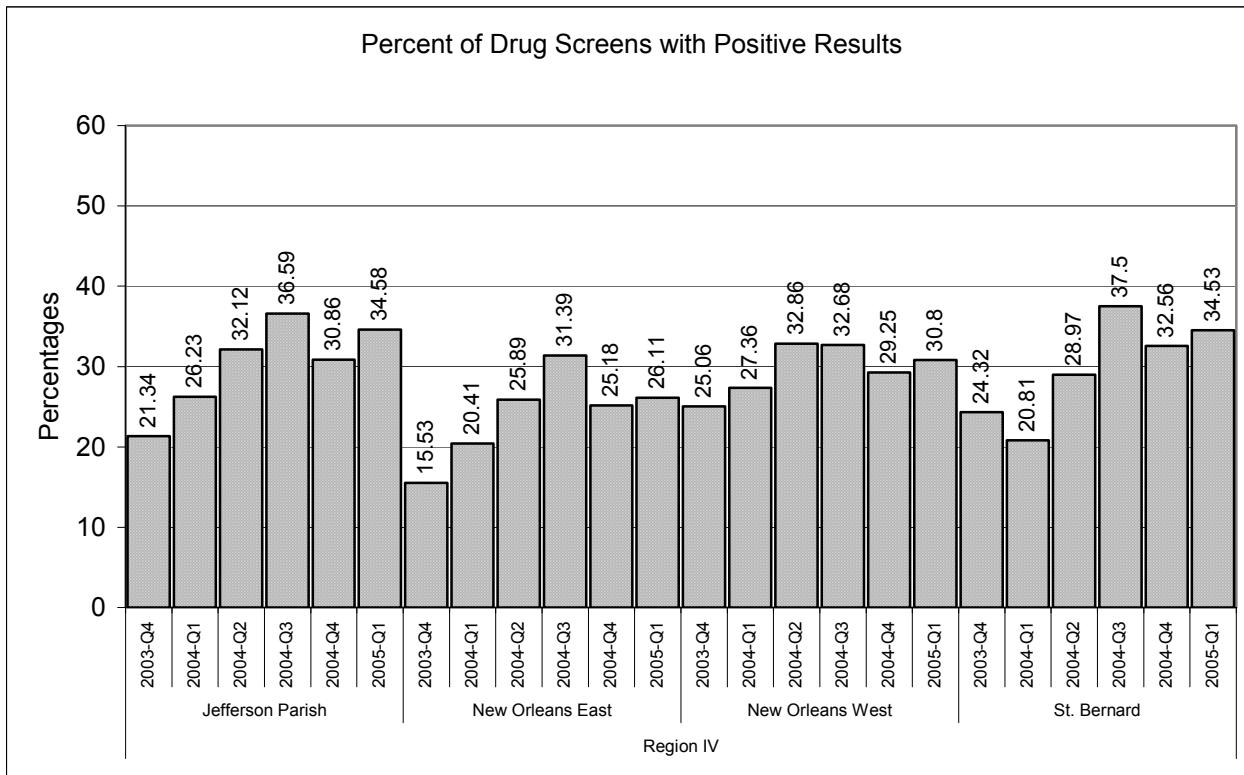


**B.11.a.iii.****B.11.b.iii.**

**B.11.a.iv.**



**B.11.b.iv.**



## 12. INVESTIGATIONS

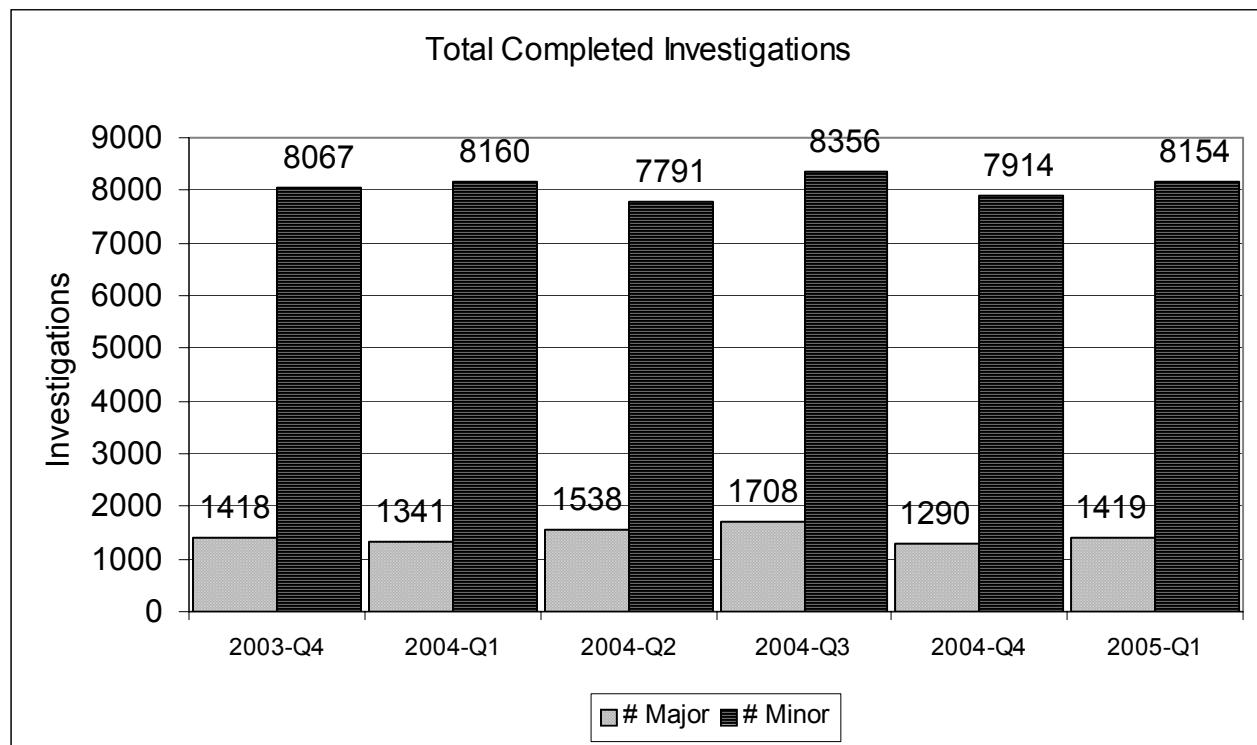
### Major and Minor Investigations Completed

**Major Investigations** Pre-sentence, Pre-Parole, Impact Pre-Parole, Pre-Exit, Clemency, Post Sentence

**Minor Investigations** District and Out of State Transfers, Residence or Employment Plans, Releases from Local Jails, Miscellaneous Assistance Requests for Other Districts or Other States.

### Statewide Total Completed Investigations

B.12.a.



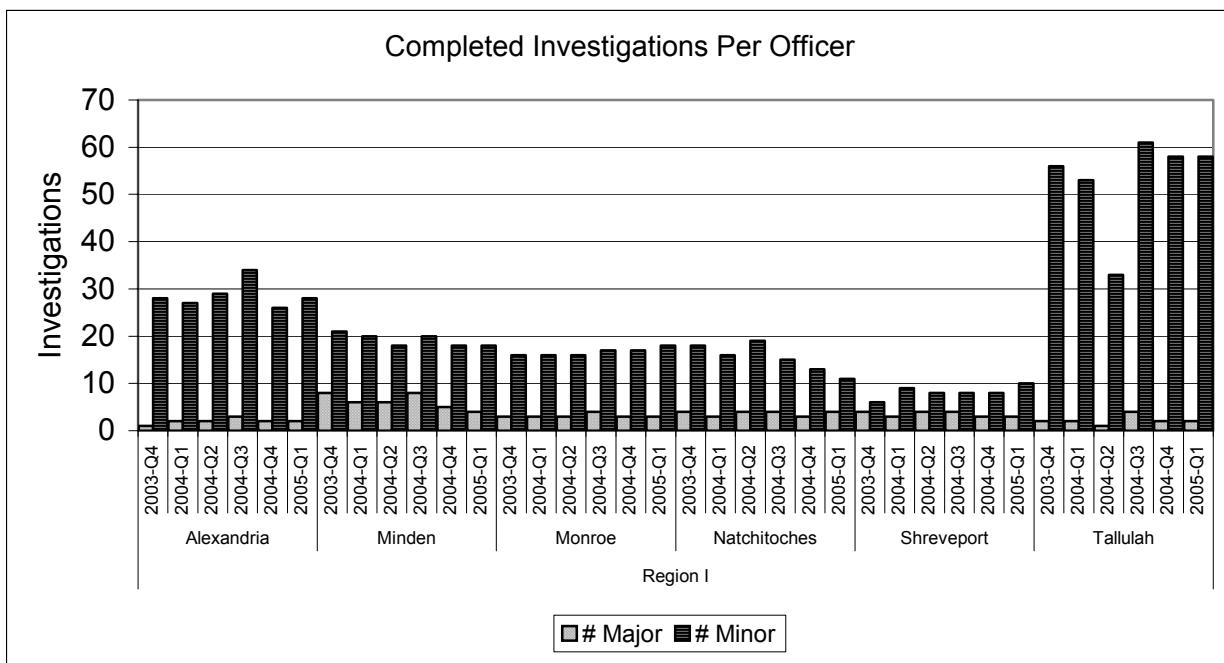
Statewide average of completed investigations per officer for Q1 of 2005 is as follows:

Major = 3  
Minor = 15

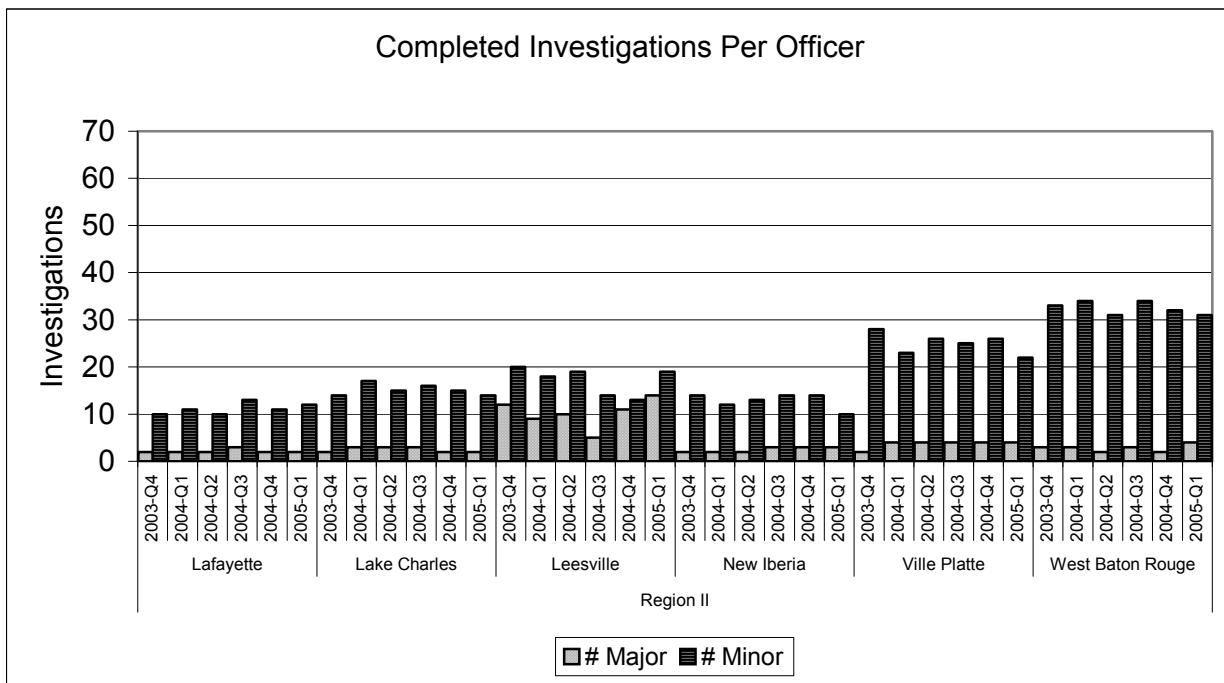
## Completed Investigations per Officer by Region

Those districts with higher minor investigation averages are located in areas of the state with a large number of local detention facilities and/or work release facilities. Officers are responsible for completing the release packet for those offenders being released from the local detention facilities.

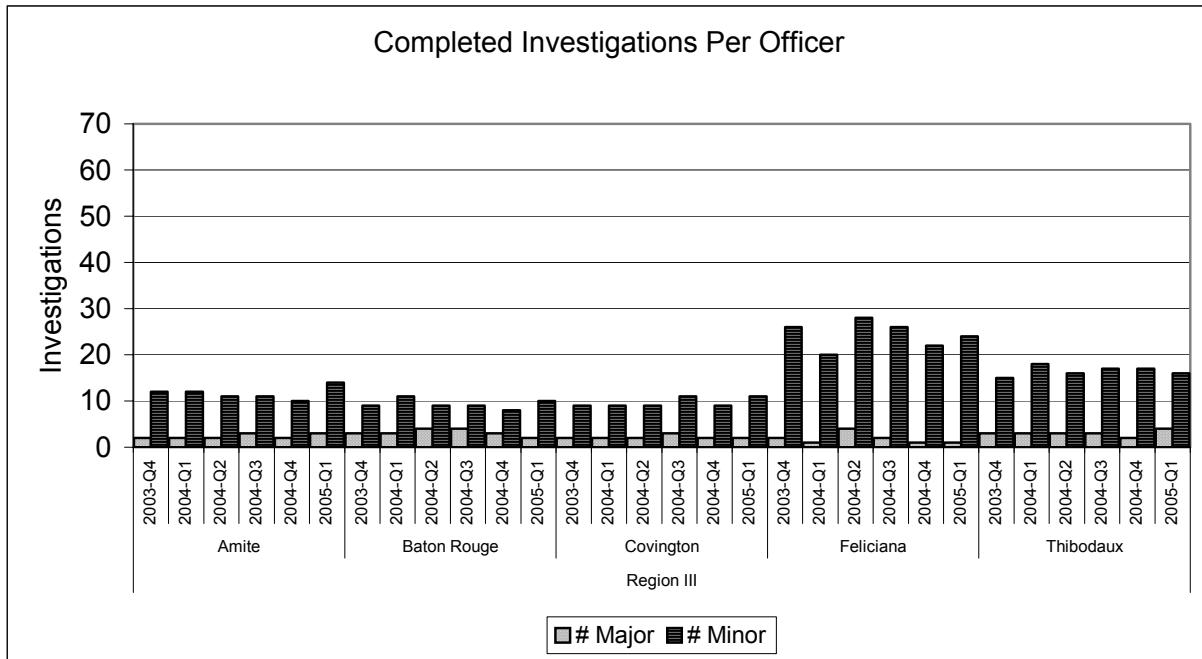
### B.12.b.i.



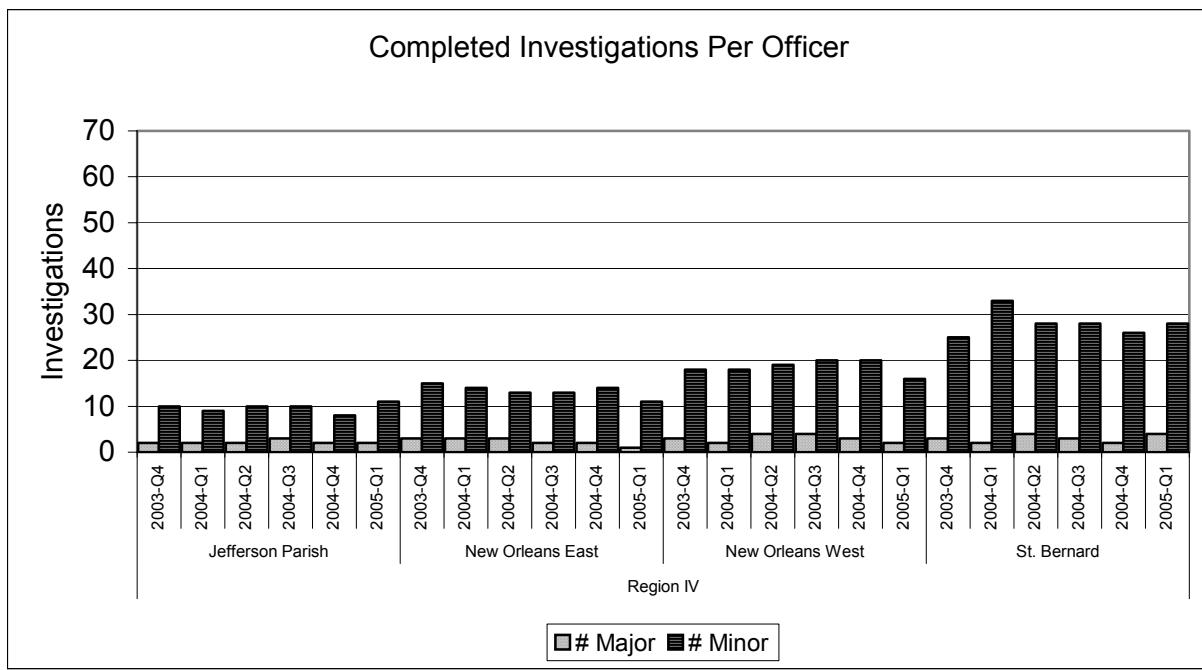
### B.12.b.ii.



**B.12.b.iii.**



**B.12.b.iv.**

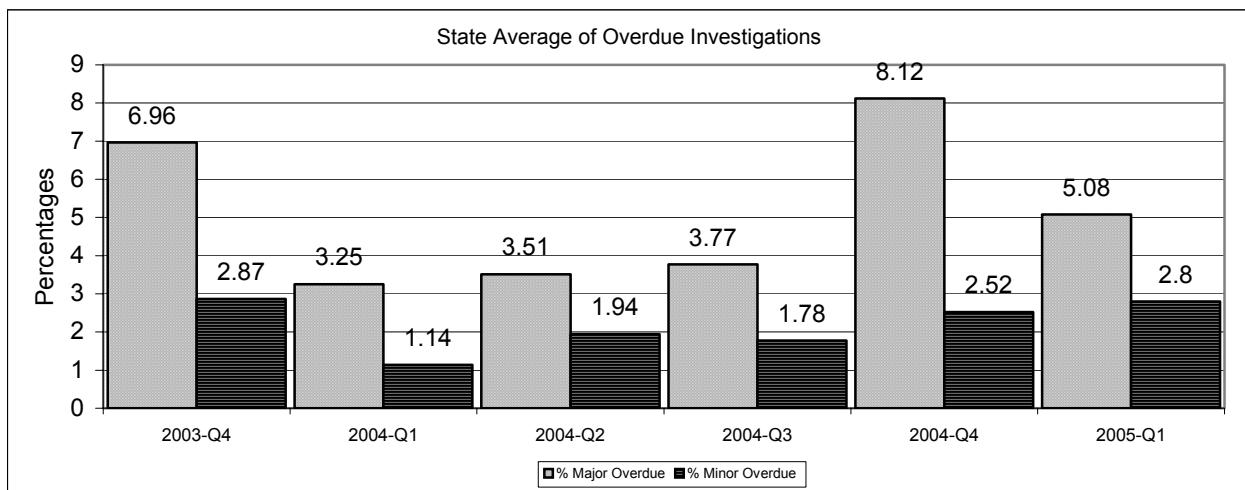


## Statewide Overdue Major and Minor Investigations

Chart **B.12.c.** reflects the percentage of total investigations conducted for each quarter that were overdue.

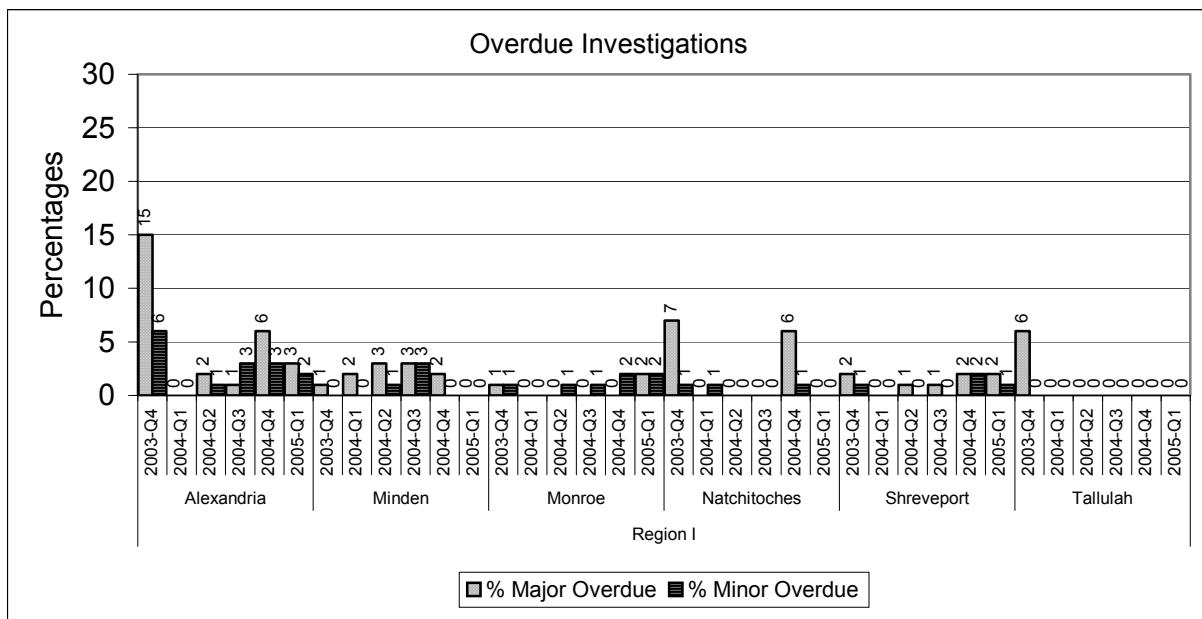
There continues to be up and down movement in this area. While many of the districts are consistent with the timely completions of their investigations, several districts continue to struggle with keeping their CAJUN database updated to reflect completion of investigations.

### B.12.c.

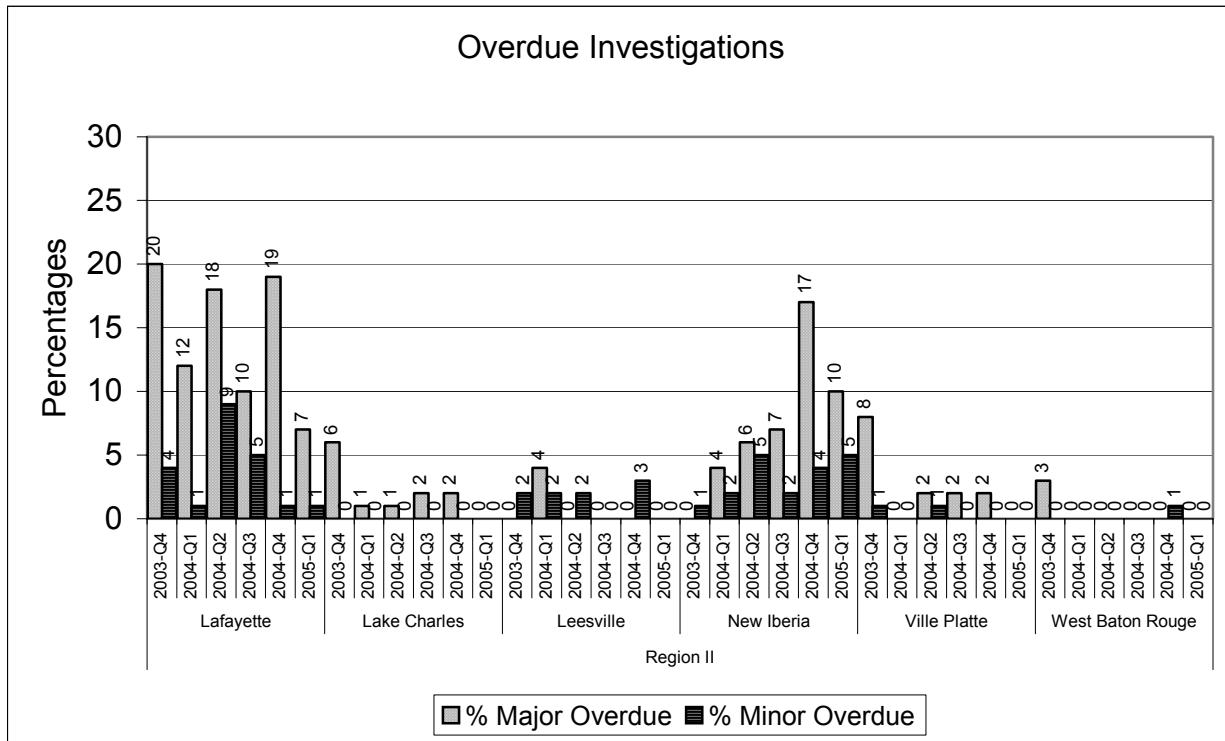


## Overdue Major and Minor Investigations by Region

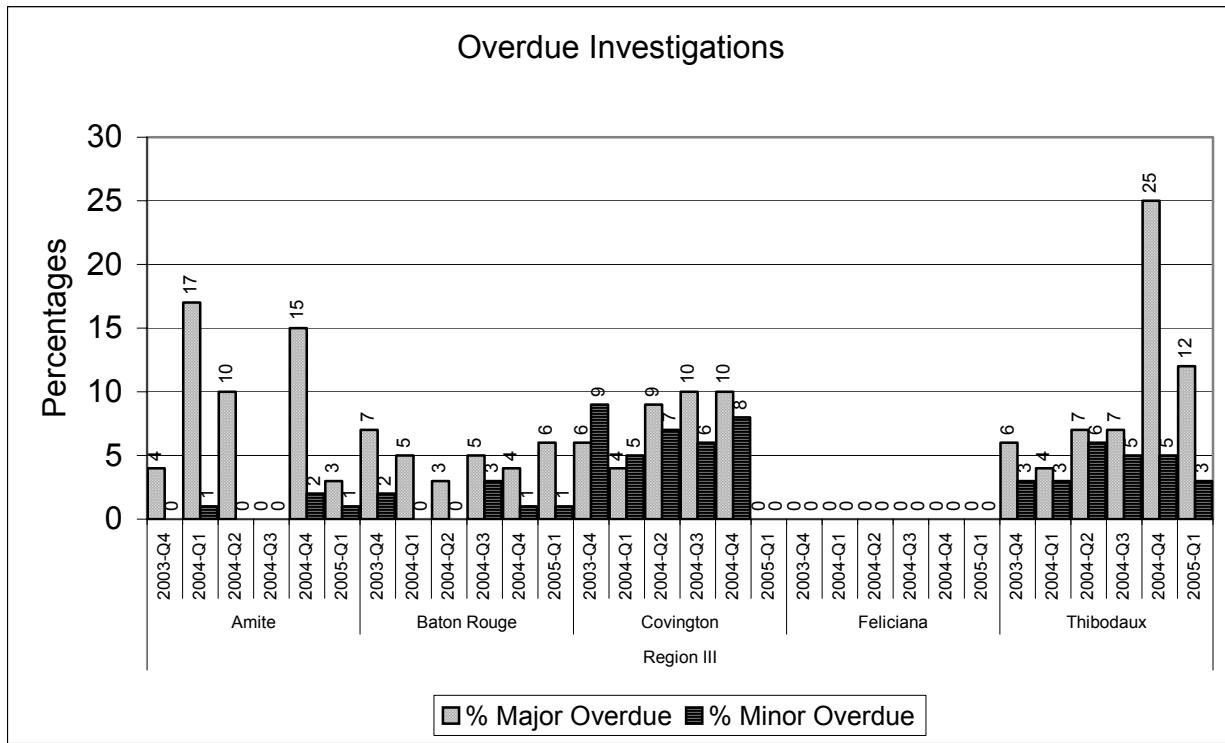
### B.12.d.i.



**B.12.d.ii.**



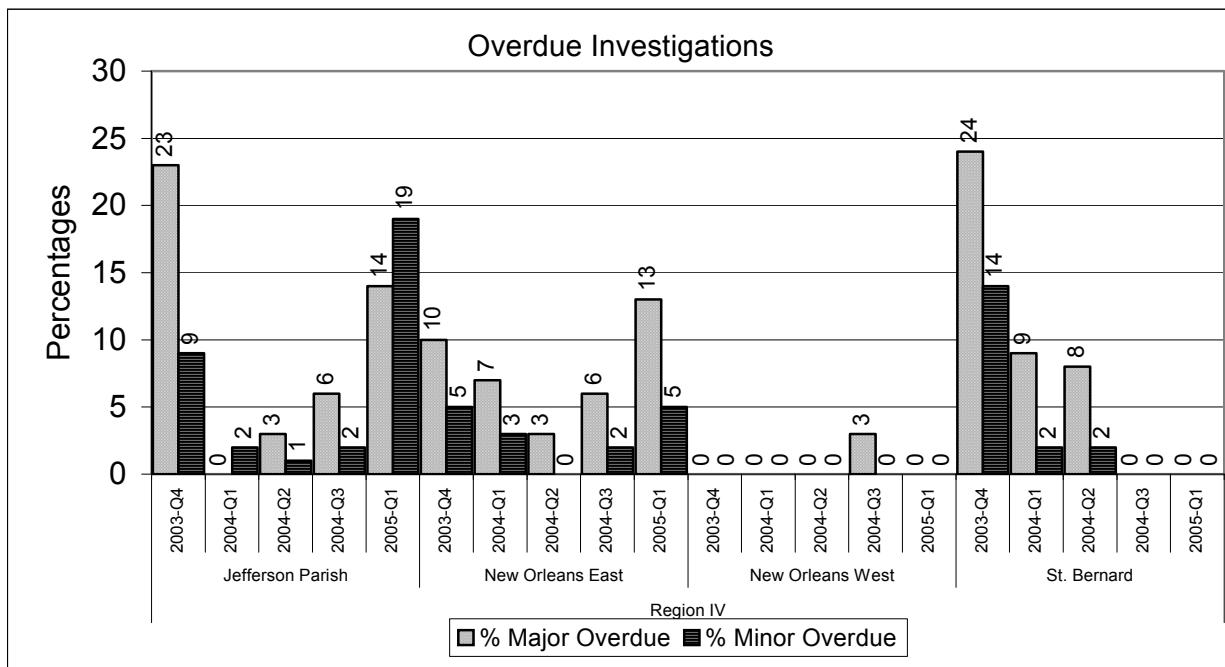
**B.12.d.iii.**



Jefferson had personnel problems with several officers, vacancies, and new officers who could not conduct field work, accounting for the increase in overdue investigations. The problem of proper recording of completion of investigations is being addressed.

New Orleans East reported that the investigations were completed timely; however, they were not properly recorded in CAJUN resulting in a higher percentage of overdue investigations. They are now reviewing their overdue investigation report weekly.

#### B.12.d.iv.



### 13. COST PER OFFENDER PER DAY

#### PROBATION & PAROLE

The cost per offender per day per Act 14 of the 2004 Regular Session is derived by dividing the unit's budget by 365 days and by the number of offenders supervised.

#### B.13.

